SOCIAL SCIENCE

The CRISIS

May, 1946 • Fifteen Cents

PUBLIC LIBRARY
MAY 9 1946
DETROIT

U. S. CADET NURSE

John Bowen

BOOKS ABOUT NEGROES

(Recent Publications)

MY AFRICA — 3.75
by Mbonu Ojike

AFRICAN JOURNEY — 3.50
by Eslanda Goode Robeson

BLACK METROPOLIS — 5.00
by St. Clair Drake and Horace Cayton

DEEP SOUTH — 4.50
by Davis and Gardner

MARCHING BLACKS — 2.50
by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

MRS. PALMERS HONEY — 2.50
by Fannie Cook

THE STREET — 2.50
by Ann Petry

IF HE HOLLERS LET HIM GO — 2.50
by Chester B. Himes

SOJOURNER TRUTH, God's Faithful Pilgrim — 2.00
by Arthur Huff Fauset

BLACK FOLK: Then and Now (History of Negro Race) — 3.75
by W. E. B. DuBois

NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY — 4.25
by Carter G. Woodson

SEX AND RACE, Vol. I — 3.25

SEX AND RACE, Vol. II — 3.50

SEX AND RACE, Vol. III — 3.90

(The Three Volumes—$10.30)

FROM SUPERMAN TO MAN — 1.50

100 AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO — .50
by J. A. Rogers — Cloth 1.00

NEGRO FOLK TALES FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY GRADES — 1.10

NEGRO ART MUSIC AND RHYME FOR YOUNG FOLKS — 1.10
by Helen Adele Whiting

THE CHILD'S STORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.15
by Jane D. Shackelford

FOR MY PEOPLE — 2.00
by Margaret Walker

BEST STORIES OF PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR — 2.50
by Benjamin Brawley

MARIAN ANDERSON — 2.50
by Kosti Vehanen

NEGROES IN BRAZIL — 4.50
by Donald Pierson

NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE U. S. — .15

THE NEGRO IN THE CIVIL WAR — .15

NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION — .15

NEGRO IN THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT — .15
by Herbert Aptheker

TO STEM THIS TIDE (Race Riots in the U. S. A.) paper — .50
by Charles S. Johnson

ANGEL MO AND HER SON ROLAND HAYES — 2.75
by MacKinley Helm

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE — 1.00
by Robert L. Jack

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (An American Biography) — 3.50
by Rackham Holt

THE FREE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA (1740-1860) — 4.00
by John Franklin

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN — 3.00
by Carey McWilliams

RAILROAD TO FREEDOM — 2.50
by Hildegard H. Swift

FROM CAPTIVITY TO FAME. The Story of George W. Carver — 2.00
by Raleigh H. Merritt

FREEDOM ROAD (A Novel) — 2.75
by Howard Fast

DEEP RIVER (A Novel) — 3.00
by Henrietta Buckmaster

RENDEZVOUS WITH AMERICA (Poems) — 2.00
by Melvin B. Tolson

THE TWAIN SHALL MEET (Poems) — 1.10
by Irene West

NEGROES OF AFRICA — 3.15
by Maurice Delafosse

A RISING WIND — 2.00
by Walter White

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS — 3.50
edited by Rayford W. Logan

THE WINDS OF FEAR (A Novel of the South of 1944) — 2.50
by Hodding Carter

THE BOOKS OF AMERICAN NEGRO SPIRITUALS — 3.50
by J. Weldon and Rosamond Johnson

WITHOUT BITTERNESS (Study of Africa and Postwar World) — 3.00
by A. A. Nwafor Orizu

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY — 2.00
by W. E. B. DuBois

NEGRO MAKERS OF HISTORY — 2.15
by Carter G. Woodson

COMPLETE POEMS OF DUNBAR — 3.00

PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION — 3.50
by Charles S. Johnson

THE MYTH OF THE NEGRO PAST — 4.00
by Melville J. Herskovits

THE NEGRO'S SHARE — 4.50
by Richard Sterner

THIRTEEN AGAINST THE ODDS — 2.75
by Edwin R. Embree

STRANGE FRUIT (Novel) — 2.75
by Lillian Smith

SELECTIONS FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS — .35
edited by Philip S. Foner

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN EX-COLORED MAN — 2.50
by James Weldon Johnson

AMERICAN NEGROES (A Handbook) — 1.00
by Edwin R. Embree

HARRIET TUBMAN — 3.25
by Earl Conrad

NEGRO CARAVAN (Omnibus of Negro Literature)—DeLuxe Ed. 4.50

BROWN AMERICANS — 2.75
by Edwin R. Embree

RISING ABOVE COLOR — 1.50
by Philip Henry Lotz

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE NEGRO — Paper Ed. 1.50
by Herbert R. Northrup

PLAY SONGS OF THE DEEP SOUTH — 2.15
by Altona Trent-Jones

BLACK BOY — 2.50
by Richard Wright

TRAGIC GROUND — 2.50
by Erskine Caldwell

DARKER BROTHER — 2.50
by Bucklin Moon

TWO IS A TEAM — 1.75
by Lorraine and Jerrold Beim

CALL ME CHARLEY — 2.00
by Jesse Jackson

ESSAYS AND HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO — 2.00
by Herbert Aptheker

A STREET IN BRONZEVILLE — 2.00
by Gwendolyn Brooks

THE RACE QUESTION AND THE NEGRO — 2.50
by John LaFarge

PROBING OUR PREJUDICES — 1.00
by Hortense Powdermaker

RACE: SCIENCE AND POLITICS — 2.50
by Ruth Benedict

JOE LOUIS: AMERICAN — 2.00
by Margery Miller

THE NEGRO, TOO, IN AMERICAN HISTORY — 3.00
by Merle R. Eppse

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO — 5.00
by Charles S. Mangum, Jr.

For Other Books By or About Negroes Consult Us.

20 WEST 40th STREET **THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP** **NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: ROY WILKINS *Managing Editor:* JAMES W. IVY
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Vol. 53, No. 5 Whole Number 425

IN THIS ISSUE

MAY, 1946

COVER Page

Miss Gearldine Finch

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS 132-136

EDITORIALS 137

COVENANTS IN THE BEARFLAG STATE

By Loren Miller 138

GLIMPSES OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

By J. Antonio Jarvis 141

MEET THE PEOPLE

Two pages of pictures 144-145

A "NORDIC" MEETS MR. JIM CROW

By George M. Houser 146

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT

News from the Branches and Youth Councils 148-154

BOOK REVIEW 154

LEGAL DIRECTORY 156

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 20 *West* 40*th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y., by the Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. The must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1946 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

HERE AND ON THE WAY

Our cover girl this month, Miss Gearldine Finch, is an honor graduate of the West Side High school, Newark, N. J., and is now a junior in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps at Harlem Hospital, New York City.

Loren Miller, who writes on restrictive covenants in California (p. 138), was born in Pender, Nebraska, and educated at the University of Kansas, Washburn College, and Howard university. He now practices law in Los Angeles, California.

Attorney Miller represented most of the defendants in the famous "Sugar Hill" case in Los Angeles involving, among others, movie actresses Louise Beavers, Hattie McDaniel, and Ethel Waters. These well-to-do Negroes had moved into the once fashionable West Adams Heights section. Most of their white neighbors soon lost fear of this "invasion" when they glimpsed the spruce lawns and well-kept property. Only a few protested the neighborhood change, and finally this protesting handful went to court, brandishing a restrictive covenant. In deciding the case, Judge Thurmond Clarke decided that fifty-seven of the city's Negro families could keep the homes they had bought in a race-restricted neighborhood.

Attorney Miller was also counsel in the case of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Lopper who had purchased homes in a "restricted neighborhood."

J. Antonio Jarvis, a native Virgin Islander, is well known as a journalist, businessman, and artist. He is principal of the Lincoln School, Charlotte Amalie. For ten years he was editor of *The Daily News* at St. Thomas. He is author of *The Virgin Islands and Their People* and other books.

George M. Houser, "A 'Nordic' Meets Mr. Jim Crow" (p. 146), is executive secretary of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) in Cleveland, Ohio. CORE is a national federation of local interracial groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct and non-violent methods.

We have scheduled the following material for the June issue:

Moss H. Kendrix, public relations officer of the Republic of Liberia Centennial Commission, promises a piece on Liberia. The Liberian centennial victory exposition will be held in Monrovia, Liberia, 1947-1949. Theme of the celebration: "West Africa in the World at Peace."

In order to keep *Crisis* readers informed on the progress of the Columbia, Tennessee, "riot" case, we are going to report on progress of the case to date and give a full report of various branch activities in the raising of defense funds, etc.

Will Thomas promises a short story about the experience of a Negro fighter pilot upon his return South. James Farmer will tell about racism in American churches. We shall also run one of the mixed-group pictures which was barred from the "Arbutus," University of Indiana yearbook.

In the offing are articles on Haiti and the new imperialism and the neo-imperialism of trusteeships.

Picture credit for pages 144-145: Acme, Press Association, Wide World, British Combine, Religious News Service.

Cartoon "spots" on pages 139 and 140 are by Brumsic Brandon.

FISK UNIVERSITY

★

African Studies
Christian Service
Community Work Shops
Education
Engineering Physics
Humanities
Music
Natural Sciences
Pre-Medicine
Pre-Nursing
Social Studies

★

For Further information address
The Registrar, Nashville 8, Tenn.

1867 • 1946

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Located in The Nation's Capital

A COMPLETE EDUCATION ON ONE CAMPUS, GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL

College of Liberal Arts — College of Pharmacy
Graduate School — College of Dentistry
School of Music — School of Religion
School of Law — College of Medicine
School of Social Work — Summer School
School of Engineering and Architecture

FULLY ACCREDITED
ATHLETICS — R.O.T.C. — STUDENT GOVERNMENT — DEBATING

261 Teachers • 4,680 Students
12,329 Alumni • 26 Buildings

Registration

SUMMER QUARTER—June 10, 1946—First Term
July 22, 1946—Second Term

A Unit of the Army Specialized Training Program is established at Howard University in Medicine

For Announcements and permit to Register Write

THE REGISTRAR
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

College and School News

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE is the new vice-president of the Eastern States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers. He was elected at the twentieth annual spring conference held March 14-16 in the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Local MORRISTOWN COLLEGE alumni have started work converting the first building (formerly a slave mart) erected on the campus into a museum for the preservation of historical items pertaining to the college.

On February 25-March 2 the college was host to the annual school for town and rural pastors. Supervisor of the school was Dr. Edgar Love, secretary of Negro work of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist church.

Thirty veterans' housing units have been granted the FLORIDA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE. These units, housing three or more persons, will enable veterans with families to take full advantage of GI offerings in education.

The Florida Normal Jubilee Singers report a successful concert tour of Florida west coast towns and cities.

More than $10,000 was recently allotted to the college by the Florida East Coast Baptist Association.

STORER COLLEGE reports fourteen students on the dean's list for the first semester.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY reports seventy-four students on its honor roll for the first semester of the current school year. The seventy-ninth anniversary founder's day address was delivered by Judge Armond W. Scott of Washington, D. C. Judge Scott, a graduate of the college in the class of 1896, had the honorary degree of LL.D., conferred upon him by the college in 1922.

Among SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY lyceum presentations this year have been Mbonu Ojike, Asadata Dafora, Lyle Saxon, Harry S. McAlpin, Hodding Carter, and Rabbi Stanley Brav of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE's commencement address will be delivered on May 26 by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Memorial speaker for the local chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity held

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

KNOXVILLE 16, TENNESSEE
High in foothills of Great Smokies
"Where many enter to learn, and depart to serve"

1945-46 Schedule
Fall Term Begins September 18, 1945
Winter Term Begins January 2, 1946
Spring Term Begins March 21, 1946

•

COURSES
Art and Sciences, Homemaking, School of Music, E.S.M.W.T., Pre-Medical, Pre-Theological and Pre-Legal, Teacher Training

For Information write
WM. LLOYD IMES, President
DAVID KING CHERRY, Dean

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

1886 • FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY • 1946
CO-EDUCATIONAL CLASS A COLLEGE

Degrees offered in
ARTS AND SCIENCES
HOME ECONOMICS — AGRICULTURE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
EDUCATION

Summer Session Begins June 18, 1946 — Fall Quarter Begins September 23, 1946

For information write
THE REGISTRAR

DOWNINGTOWN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
Downingtown, Pennsylvania

A State-Aided Boarding School with Grades Eight To Twelve
An Accredited High School Course
Vocational Courses for Boys and Girls
Health-Building and Character Training Activities

For information write
J. H. N. Waring, Jr., Principal
Telephone, Downingtown 335

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

A Class A College with a graduate School of Religion. Courses leading to Bachelor's degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, religion, education, and religious education.
Seminary offering degree of B.D.

JOHN M. ELLISON, *President*

For information address the President or the Dean of the College, Va. Union University, Richmond 20, Virginia.

Atlanta University

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Offering Work Leading to the Master Degree
School of Library Service

Class A Rating with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States

For Bulletin, Address THE REGISTRAR

Xavier University
of
LOUISIANA

•

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
College of Arts and Sciences, including
College of Liberal Arts
Department of Music
Department of Fine Arts
College of Sciences
Pre-Medical School
Department of Home Economics
School of Education, including
Department of Phsycial Education
College of Pharmacy
Summer School

•

For further information, write to:
THE REGISTRAR, Xavier University
WASHINGTON AVE. and PINE ST.
New Orelans 18, Louisana

Thorough Secretarial Training
FOR BETTER POSITIONS—AT
Pioneer Business College
Day and Evening Sessions—Individual Instruction
24 Month Course—Business Administration
18 Month Course—Executive Secretarial
15 Month Course—Jr. Executive for Men
12 Month Course—General Business & Machines
65 Weeks Course—Sr. Sec'y. (Adult re-Education)
44 Weeks Course—Junior Secretarial—Stenog.
9½ Month Course—Stenography-Pre-College
6 Month Course——Short Stenographic-Personnel
42 Weeks Coruse—Intensive Secretarial-Medical Stenog.
4 Month Course—Brush-up Commercial—Office Prac.
Music Course—Voice Culture—Piano—Instruments
Academic preparation included whenever necessary
Free Placement—Employment Service for Graduates and Alert Students. Surplus of unfilled positions last term.
Supervised Dormitory Facilities Available
Make reservations NOW for new term beginning:— October 8-15 — Jan. 29 & April 2-8
WRITE THE REGISTRAR—Catalog "A"
627-629 South Broad Street—Telephone PENnypacker 2935
Philadelphia 47, Pennsylvania
E. RHUDOLPHUS CLEMONS, *President*

PAINE COLLEGE
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
A Co-educational College of Liberal Arts
Under the auspices of the
Methodist and Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches for more than sixty years
Has served as one of the finest examples of cooperative inter-racial work between White and Negro people.
An excellent physical plant
Well trained faculty • Moderate expenses
Enrollment limited to 400 Students.
Accredited Class A
For further information write:
E. C. PETERS, President
or The REGISTRAR.

1866 **1946**
RUST COLLEGE
POLICY—Co-Educational.
COURSES—Quarter-hour credit system. Liberal Art. Elementary and Advanced Courses in Education. Pre-Medical Home Economics. Music and Business.
FACULTY—University trained.
For further information write:
L. M. McCoy, Pres., Holly Springs, Miss.

March 10 was William Pickens, chief interracial officer of the United States Saving Bonds Division, Washington, D. C.

On March 1 Albert Dunmore of Cleveland, Ohio, editor of the Ohio State edition of the Pittsburgh *Courier*, spoke on the National Negro Newspaper Week program held in commemoration of the founding in 1827 of John Russwurm's *Freedom's Journal*.

The college's professor of psychology and philosophy, Dr. Herman G. Canady, contributed a chapter, "The American Caste System and the Question of Negro Intelligence," to the textbook *20th Century Psychology*, edited by Dr. Phillip L. Harriman of Bucknell university.

The quarterly extension agents' conference was held at the college in March and attended by representatives from the U. S. Department of Agriculture as well as by home demonstration and extension agents.

Principal speaker on the Brotherhood Week program held in March was Rabbi Louis J. Cashdan of Virginia Street Temple in Charleston, West Virginia.

Annual mother-daughter-father-son banquet of the New Homemakers of America and the New Farmers of America, chapters of the teacher-training high school, was held March 17.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE was host on March 16 to the fourth annual Delaware State College Farm and House conference. The women's section focused attention on techniques for home improvement; the men's section, on the agricultural goals of the state.

A state-wide educational banquet honoring Governor Walter W. Bacon and the trustees of the college was sponsored by the Elk State Department of Education on April 12.

Recent speakers at HAMPTON INSTITUTE have been Dr. Arthur P. Davis, professor of English at Howard; Dr. Harry Allen Overstreet, philosopher, psychologist, and author.

For the first time in their history the national association of men and women personnel deans in Negro educational institutions held a joint conference on April 18-19 at Dillard university.

Appearing on the program of the twentieth annual meeting at Prairie View of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools were T. C. Meyers, Hampton registrar, and Dr. Stephen J. Wright, dean of the faculty.

Returning to the campus from the armed forces is Frank L. Shuford, former assistant to the dean of men and

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
Atlanta, Georgia
CLASS A COLLEGE
MODERN EQUIPMENT
ABLE FACULTY
Exceptionally qualified to prepare young men to enter the fields of religion, medicine, dentistry, law, teaching, social work, government service, accounting, business and technology. Famous within recent years for the significant places of leadership achieved by its graduates. Intellect and character equally stressed.
For further information address
THE REGISTRAR

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
Approved by
College and University Council of Penna. American Medical Society and Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.
For complete information write
REGISTRAR
Lincoln University, Chester Co., Penna.

TRAIN FOR POST-WAR JOBS
BEREAN SCHOOL
CO-EDUCATION — MODERATE TUITION
Vocational School
Needle Trades and Business
Day and Night Sessions
Summer School, July 1, 1946
Fall Session, September 23, 1946
John R. Gilmore, Director
Write the Registrar for Bulletin
1926-30 South College Avenue
PHILADELPHIA 21, PENNSYLVANIA
Blanche Williams Anderson, Principal

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina
(Under Presbyterian Auspices)
Co-educational Institution of High Rating
2 UNITS
College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
Highly Trained Faculty by
First Class Equipment
For information write
H. L. McCrory . . . . . *President*

STORER COLLEGE
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
Seventy-eighth Year
A four-year co-educational college, rich in historic tradition and surroundings of surpassing natural beauty — sixty-five miles northwest from the Nation's Capital.
EDUCATION WITH A SENSE OF DIRECTION
Courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree in:
Liberal Arts and Science
Teacher Training
Home Economics
Commercial Subjects
Religion
FOR INFORMATION, *Write:*
RICHARD I. McKINNEY, *President*

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
"Democracy in Action"
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA
A Liberal Arts College of Highest Standards Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of American Universities.
Dr. A. D. Beittel, *President*
Miss Julian L. Scott, *Registrar*

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
Baltimore 12, Md.
DIVISIONS
Regular—College of Liberal Arts. Coeducational. Full-time study on the campus.
Evening—Courses leading to degree offered in evenings at the Douglass High School Building.
Summer—A six-week Summer School Session. Special courses for public school teachers.
All courses lead to either the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Degree. For detailed information write or call the Registrar. Telephone: HAmilton 0756.

Lemoyne College
1870 1946
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
"Our whole curriculum is community-centered" is the philosophy of this institution. Our experimental curriculum provides a high degree of individual attention to the student's individual problems; a "bloc plan" of study instead of the usual concurrent program of varied subjects, and an extensive use of visual teaching aids. A class A college granting the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & Co.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL AND STUDIO
Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.
We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making Income Tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.
85 WEST 118th ST., New York City MOnument 2-3493

Read ENTERPRISE
The Bulletin of Negro Business
1 Year $1.50 - 8 Months $1.00
Publisher E. E. Hoyte
162 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Learn scientific massage. Home study course, Masseurs needed. Good opportunities. Free catalog.
COLLEGE MASSAGE
315 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Crystal B. Marmon, recent graduate University of Minnesota with majors in business administration and insurance.

now director of men's dormitories; David Jolly, librarian of the Collis P. Huntington library.

The campus-wide observance of Negro history week was concluded with a donation of $61.84 to the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. First prize in the Negro history quiz was won by Miss Myrtle Fentress of Norfolk, Va.; second prize went to Miss Alberta Mundy of Atlantic City, N. J.; third prize to Riddick Pree of Newport News, Va.

Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at Morehouse, is the new president of the Conference on Adult Education which recently concluded its fifth annual meeting at Hampton. William M. Cooper, director of extension and summer study, was re-elected secretary-treasurer; and J. H. Daves, specialist in Negro education for TVA, was made chairman of the executive committee.

In the 1946 printing of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* appears a new article on Werner Sombart, German econo-

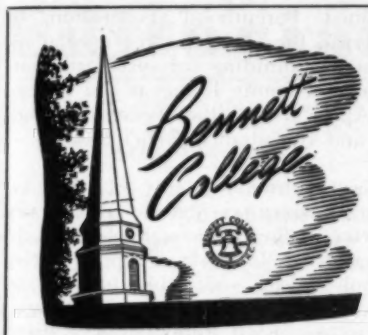
GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Atlanta, Georgia
The outstanding Negro Theological Seminary in America for the training of ministers and other Christian workers
COURSES OF STUDY
1. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and open to college graduates.
2. Those leading to the degree of Master of Religious Education, and open to women college graduates.
3. Those leading to the degree of Bachelor of Religious Education, and open to women who have had at least two years of college training, and who desire to be trained for Christian Service.
4. The Department of Missions provides training for men and women for service in the Foreign Missionary Field.

For further information write:
PRESIDENT J. W. HAYWOOD
Gammon Theological Seminary
9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E. Atlanta, Georgia

Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio
Incorporated in 1856 **Co-educational**
Accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and American Association of Teachers Colleges
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
College of Education and Industrial Arts
University Laboratory High School
Theological Seminary; R.O.T.C., ESMDT
Distinguished for Training in Leadership
For information write The Registrar

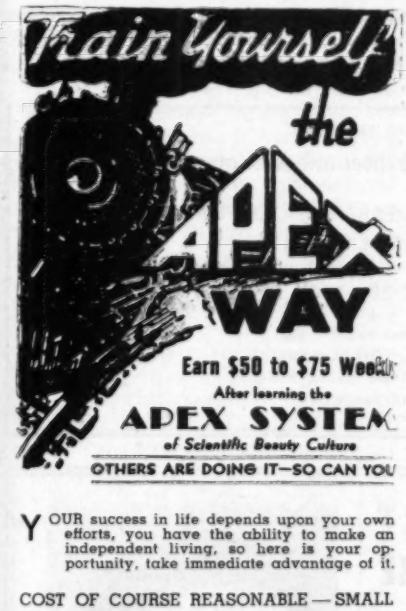
Benedict College
A Pioneer Institution of Higher Learning
Located In The City of Columbia The Heart of The State
The Following Degrees Are Conferred
A.B., B.S., B.Th., and B.D.
With Majors in English, Chemistry, Biology, History, Religion, French and Home Economics
In Addition a Student May Receive a Minor in Economics, Sociology, Mathematics, Pre-School Education
PRE-MEDICAL AND PRE-DENTAL TRAINING
Splendid Opportunities For Intellectual Growth and Character Development
MODERATE EXPENSES
For Further Information Write
J. A. Bacoats, *President*
Benedict College
Columbia 13, South Carolina

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
School of Medicine, Dentistry, Dental Hygiene and Nurse Training
For information write
The Registrar, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee



A DISTINCTIVE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

For Catalog and Information Write
Director of Admissions
BENNETT COLLEGE
Box 1589H Greensboro, N. C.



YOUR success in life depends upon your own efforts, you have the ability to make an independent living, so here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it.

COST OF COURSE REASONABLE — SMALL DOWN PAYMENT — BALANCE WEEKLY — APEX COLLEGE DIPLOMAS AWARDED

APEX BEAUTY COLLEGE

New York Chicago Washington Newark Philadelphia Richmond Atlantic City Atlanta Baltimore Brooklyn

For further information write

Apex College, 200 W. 135th St., New York City

REGISTER NOW

HELP WANTED

WANTED: Camp Counsellors, College Man for Boys' Camp.
Apply: W. T. Coleman, Executive Director
WISSAHICKON BOYS' CLUB
Coulter St. and Pulaski Ave.
Germantown 44, Pa.

Read The Crisis

mist, by Dr. Abram L. Harris, professor of economics at Howard university, Washington, D. C. This report is Dr. Harris' first contribution to the 178-year-old reference work.

On April 6 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE celebrated the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the course of study in commercial dietetics. Present were representatives from the National and State Hotel Associations, the National Restaurant Association, food manufacturers and distributors, and nutritionists.

Among the recent events at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) were the address by Roscoe Dungee, editor of the *Black Dispatch;* observance of vocational guidance (VG) day; the appearance of Mrs. Fannie Cook, author of *Mrs. Palmer's Honey;* a lecture by Harry Collins Spillman, author and lecturer; and a formal welcome by the Womens League to GIs registered at Lincoln.

On March 15-16 the university stagecrafters presented *Jane Eyre,* with Jeretha Fields of Okmulgee, Okla., in the star role.

Enrollment figures for veterans for the present semester show a 268% increase over the previous semester, according to registrar W. R. Talbot.

Lincoln mourns the death of Miss Alberta C. Rankin, secretary to president Sherman D. Scruggs.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY announces a new summer school policy to become effective with the 1946 session. Instead of two five-week sessions as hertofore, there will be one continuous nine-week session opening June 10 and closing August 9.

A new program of summer study for the training of professional librarians at the summer school will go into effect at the beginning of the 1946 session. Under this new program it will be possible for persons interested in earning a degree in librarianship to enroll at the beginning of any summer session at Atlanta university and complete the entire program in three consecutive summers. Only college graduates who are enrolled in libraries or in-service teachers will be permitted to enroll.

Mrs. Juanita G. Pierce, recently appointed to the faculty of the school of education, was awarded the doctor of education degree by New York university on February 25.

Roland McKinney, leading authority on contemporary art, spoke at the opening of the fifth annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints by Negro artists held on March 31.

The American Baptist Theological Seminary

1800 White's Creek Pike
Nashville, Tennessee
RALPH W. RILEY, *President*

Capable Faculty
Summer School
Extension Courses
Healthful Climate

Courses offered leading to degree of:
BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY
BACHELOR OF DIVINITY
MASTER OF ARTS IN THEOLOGY
For information address the Registrar

Under the Auspices of
The National Baptist Convention, Inc., U.S.A., and The Southern Baptist Convention, U.S.A.

CHEYNEY
STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA
is a fully accredited member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges

PROFESSIONAL courses offered:
1—Elementary Education: (Primary Grades 1-3).....B.S. Degree
2—Elementary Education: (Intermediate Grades 4-3).....B.S. Degree
3—Home Economics: (Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree
4—Industrial Arts: (Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree

Tuition Free to Residents of Pennsylvania
Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission
For further information and catalog write to
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, President
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMER SESSIONS IN SOCIAL WORK
at the
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
June 10 — July 13
July 15 — August 17

Same credit for courses toward the Diploma or degree as when offered during Fall and Winter Sessions. Special courses in Social Work With Veterans. Member of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Affiliated with and enjoying all the benefits of regular Atlanta University Summer School.

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, *Director*
247 Henry Street, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

CLARK COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A coeducational college of Liberal Arts and Sciences, granting the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Science in Home Economics degrees.

A college with a completely new physical plant, unusually comfortable and beautiful boarding facilities, and modern equipment for a high grade of academic work. For over seventy-five years Clark College has offered superior educational advantages to Negro Youth.

James P. Brawley, *President*

Consult our educational directory for a school or college to fit your needs and your purse.

Dr. Brailsford R. Brazeal, professor of economics at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, has recently published *The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters* through Harper and Brothers.

A listing of the objectives of education at Morehouse are given in the new booklet, *A Philosophy of Education for Morehouse College,* prepared by the college faculty.

BENNETT COLLEGE was host to twenty Negro business men and women at the twentieth annual Home-Making Institute on March 18-24. Among the speakers and visitors were Mrs. Robert L. Vann of the Pittsburgh *Courier;* Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, candy manufacturer of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Annie Vann Reid, florist of Darlington, S. C.; Mrs. George W. Brown of Scranton, Pa.; and Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs, secretary of labor in the state of New York.

Dr. Willette R. Banks, for nearly twenty years principal of PRAIRIE VIEW UNIVERSITY, will go on limited service September 1, prior to retiring. Named as Dr. Banks' successor is Dr. E. B. Evans, director of the Tuskegee school of veterinary medicine, now on leave from Prairie View.

Eighth annual meeting of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society was held at Johnson C. Smith February 14-15. Theme of the meeting was "The scholar and the atomic age." Seventy-five college undergraduates and faculty advisers represented the twenty-nine college chapters. Principal addresses were delivered by Dr. M. C. Frazier, Winthrop, college; Mrs. Clyde Milner, Guilford college; Wayman Burns, Clark college; and Dr. C. F. Atkins, Johnson C. Smith.

On March 25-29 the ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE was host to the fourth annual institute for rural church women. Theme of the conference was "Abundant Living in Rural America."

A recent speaker at the college was Judge W. C. Hueston of Washington, D. C.

Rufus C. Johnson, a Cheyney graduate, is now filling the position of instructor in the industrial arts at CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., held the first annual institute on building for successful marriage and family living at the college on April 11-13. Twenty-eight specialists and consultants participated.

Twenty-three students of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE spent the month of April in supervised field work in representative school, college, and public libraries, as part of their training for professional librarians. Each student was required to spend two weeks in two different types of libraries before returning to the school on April 30.

Opening ceremonies of the third annual appeal of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND took place in a score of cities on April 17. Goal in the drive is $1,300,000, needed to meet the current operating expenses of thirty-three Negro private colleges.

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION

National Congress of Sunday School and Religious Workers

of

FREE WILL BAPTISTS OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED

at First Free Baptist Church

13th Street and Franklin Avenue, Terre Haute, Indiana

June 28, 29, 30, 1946

★ ★ ★

Make Reservations and Register with

MRS. MABEL SOUTHERN, Registrar

618 South 13½ Street, Terre Haute, Indiana

E. W. WARFIELD, *President General Conference* — ULYSSES S. DONALDSON, Sr., *President* — H. CLAY MAXWELL, *Pastor*

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

of Missouri

Founded 1868 — **North Central Association**

College of Arts and Sciences

Jefferson City

Teacher Training	Mechanic Arts
Music	Music Education
Home Economics	Agriculture
Business Administration	Physical Education

Special Courses for Returning Servicemen

The School of Law.....St. Louis
The School of Journalism.....Jefferson City
The Graduate School.....Jefferson City

The Registrar—Lincoln University

Jefferson City, Missouri

Jefferson Beauty School

Learn Beauty Culture and Become Independent

•

Beauty Culture Taught in all Its Branches
Efficient Teachers, Short or Brush-Up Courses
Students Prepared for any State Examination
Especially North and South Carolina

168 W. BLACK ST. — **Phone 9105**

Rock Hill, S. C.

•

For further Information write the President:

Mrs. Freddie I. Gathings

MERCEDES GILBERT

ONE WOMAN THEATRE

Returns to concert stage after a year in Broadway hit

A Program of

Music, Comedy and Drama
Monologues
Character Sketches
Impersonations

Recommended by presidents of outstanding colleges and universities, clubs and sororities.

Place Bookings Now for Spring and Fall of 1946

Terms most reasonable

For further information address:

ARTHUR S. JAMES

1650 Broadway, New York

Suite 301

Editorials

Army "Justice"

RECOMMENDATIONS for drastic changes in the military courts-martial procedure have been made by a sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee after the revelation that 142 American soldiers have been executed for murder, rape and desertion, and another 33,741 have been imprisoned for lesser crimes.

The committee found that two enlisted men were sentenced to life imprisonment for going AWOL.

The shock experienced by the committee members over this "justice" has been felt by Negro soldiers and their families many times over during the war. Army courts, says the committee report, were used to inflict punishment only, and not to give impartial justice. To this Negroes say, "Amen."

Of course there were "bad" Negroes (and whites) in the armed services. The armed services could not gather in 10 million men and have all of them "good." But the Negro suffered especially in military and naval courts first, because the old tradition of not giving him even-handed justice on account of his color carried over from civilian life. In the second place, the heavy percentage of southern whites among the officers in all services, and, in the army at least, the assignment of white southerners to Negro troops on the theory they "understand" Negroes better, made certain that Negro offenders would face courts composed in part (sometimes a majority) of men not accustomed to giving a Negro a fair deal.

There was the further circumstance that military courts in many cases involving Negroes confined themselves rigidly to the narrow charge set forth. No examination was made into motivation, provocation, or extenuating circumstances. The resentment of Negroes to discriminatory treatment, for example, and their reactions thereto, received no consideration whatsoever. A revision of courts-martial procedure is being undertaken by a committee of eminent attorneys at the invitation of the War department. Negro Americans join others in the hope that the recommendations of the House committee will be given due consideration.

Lily-White Pepsodent

IT will be interesting news to millions of colored people who buy and use toothpaste that Pepsodent, the toothpaste advertised by the Bob Hope radio program, has refused to employ a Negro office worker in Chicago.

Pepsodent is reported as having told a young colored woman who applied (and who had been told to come for an interview in a telephone conversation) that they could not employ her because they felt that their white employees would walk off the job if a colored girl were hired.

One would not think from this incident that we had just fought a great war and had suffered 200,000 killed in defense of the principle that all men, irrespective of race, color, or religion, are entitled to equality of opportunity. One would hardly guess that we had marshalled our might, in armed forces and in factories, to defeat the Hitler doctrine of the master race.

Before the last bugle has blown and the last non-volunteer is out of uniform, before the United Nations has got underway, before the peace treaties have been drawn, Pepsodent tells the world it will not hire an office worker because she happens not to be white.

Did we win the war, or did Hitler? If we won, was our victory to free only the peoples across the world, or did that victory include, also, 13,000,000 loyal American Negro citizens?

"Communist!"

THE argument in the Senate subcommittee on the confirmation of Judge William H. Hastie to be Governor of the Virgin Islands brought forth once more the cry of "Communist!" It is, as Judge Hastie pointed out in a masterly final statement before the committee, the usual charge brought against anyone who is on the liberal side of any question. It is the old "smear" campaign with a vengeance. Senators Ellender of Louisiana and Eastland of Mississippi wanted badly, of course, to bring up the race issue in naked fashion. However this line of attack, because of Judge Hastie's brilliant record and superlative qualifications, would have been the worst possible tactic, so the "Red" herring was used instead.

Throughout the hearing Judge Hastie's mastery of the situation was apparent and finally the sub-committee approved his nomination by a vote of 5-2. It is almost certain that the full committee, and later the Senate, will confirm him for his new post.

In condemning the indiscriminate use of "Communist" to brand every liberal, The Crisis also condemns the thin-skinned reaction of Communists who yell, "Red baiter" at every criticism of the party or of Soviet Russia. If the Communists think of themselves as a political party, they are as much subject to criticism as the Republicans, Democrats, or Socialists. If France and China and England and American and Afghanistan are subject, as countries, to criticism, so is Soviet Russia. Red baiters there are in too great abundance, but there is honest difference of opinion, also.

The real meaning of the debate on the Hastie nomination in the sub-committee is that every American is free to choose his beliefs and speak his mind without being labeled as a Communist. It follows logically that every American has the right to criticize Soviet Russia and her authorized and unauthorized spokesmen without being cat-called as a "Red baiter."

Augusta Election

THE primary election held last month in Augusta, Ga., in which Negroes participated for the first time in many years, brought up the first test in Georgia of the ruling of the U. S. supreme court in the Texas primary case. A federal court in Georgia had held that a Negro could not be barred from the primary elections. A U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in New Orleans, has upheld the Georgia court, and the U. S. supreme court had refused to review the case on the grounds the point had been decided in the Texas case.

So the Negroes voted in Augusta and they voted against a man who had made a campaign issue of the right of Negroes to vote. This man was defeated and a more liberal candidate elected. The man who believes that primary elections should be lily-white, although he was the Speaker of the Georgia legislature, has been defeated. It is said that even without Negro votes against him, he would have been defeated, proving that white people in Augusta did not approve of his campaign platform.

The Texas opinion as this page has asserted before, may well turn out to be the most momentous decision on the citizenship of the Negro since Emancipation.

Covenants in the Bear Flag State

By Loren Miller

Several special features characterize racial restrictive covenants in California. In this second article on property restrictions a well-known Los Angeles attorney explains them and their effects on segregation

CALIFORNIANS like to boast that their state has every possible variety of climate from the searing heat of its deserts, through the pleasant semi-tropics, to the eternal snows and ice of its mountains. In the field of social legislation the state has an effective civil rights law which has been on the statute books since 1872. It has a labor code which forbids discrimination in public contracts, and a school code which bans both teaching and text books calculated to reflect adversely on any race.

Since 1849 the state constitution has provided that all men are free and equal and have identical rights in possession and ownership of property. Distinctions in civil service on the basis of race are also forbidden. And the courts have squelched all attempts to establish separate schools for Negroes or to limit the use of swimming pools by race. Time and again judges have turned a deaf ear to pleas to hamstring the civil rights laws through those crippling interpretations so dear to lawyers, and within the past two years the state supreme court has blazed a new path with a series of decisions opening the doors of labor unions and outlawing jim crow auxiliaries.

Yet, on the other hand, Californians must bear the major share of the responsibility for the wave of hysteria that drove loyal Americans of Japanese descent into the American version of concentration camps. All attempts to secure a fair employment practices act for the state have likewise failed. Los Angeles even had a race riot in 1944 but the disgrace was euphemistically called a "zoot suit disturbance." Chinese, Hindus, Japanese, Mexicans, and Filipinos, in this order, have been pretty thoroughly exploited in the agricultural regions, and some lower courts and law enforcement officials have been more than careless with their constitutional rights. And some school boards through the use of their districting power have come mighty close to setting up separate schools.

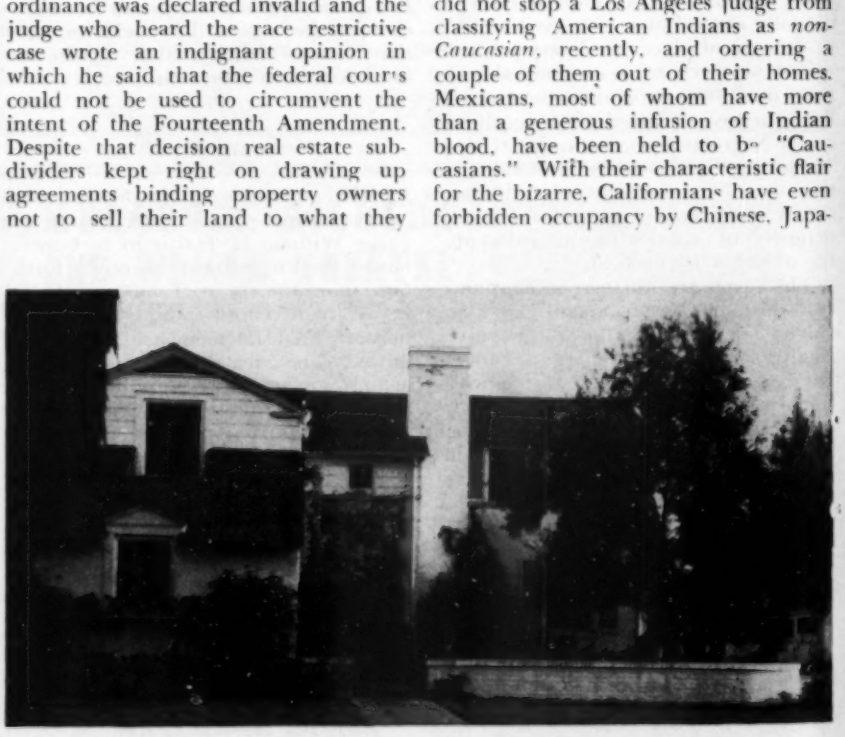
State's Segregation Record

Yet it is only in the field of residential segregation that the state's record has been consistently un-democratic. San Francisco actually furnished the nation its first racial segregation ordinance in 1892; and San Diego earns whatever distinction there is for having in its law books the first case involving race restrictive agreements, also in 1892.

The San Francisco ordinance was directed against the Chinese; the San Diego race restrictive case concerned the right of a Chinese to occupy property in violation of an agreement made by a former owner to limit the use of land to white persons. The segregation ordinance was declared invalid and the judge who heard the race restrictive case wrote an indignant opinion in which he said that the federal courts could not be used to circumvent the intent of the Fourteenth Amendment. Despite that decision real estate subdividers kept right on drawing up agreements binding property owners not to sell their land to what they called "non-Caucasians," or to permit these "non-Caucasians" to use or occupy the property.

The fact that the San Francisco ordinance and the San Diego case involved Chinese, as well as the use of the term "non-Caucasian" in California restrictive agreements, reflects the history of the growth of racial discrimination in California. It is the story of the growth of prejudice against Orientals and the gradual extension and development of this prejudice to justify and excuse discrimination against Negroes, who appeared on the scenes in appreciable numbers much later. Most of the restrictive agreements currently used to prevent Negroes from occupying their homes specify that the land shall not be "used or occupied by non-Caucasians."

Yet the state's leading anthropologists admit that they cannot identify or define a "non-Caucasian," but this did not stop a Los Angeles judge from classifying American Indians as *non-Caucasian*, recently, and ordering a couple of them out of their homes. Mexicans, most of whom have more than a generous infusion of Indian blood, have been held to be "Caucasians." With their characteristic flair for the bizarre, Californians have even forbidden occupancy by Chinese, Japa-



This beautiful residence in one of the newer residential areas of Los Angeles once belonged to the dancer Bill "Bojangles" Robinson.

nese, Hindus, Armenians, Russians, Asiatics, and "natives of the Turkish Empire" in various documents.

Despite the fact that other groups are included, Negroes have borne the brunt of the battle against race restrictive covenants. The fight began in earnest in Los Angeles in 1919 after the migration of World War I had increased the city's Negro population and made it necessary for them to find new quarters. The first test came in a case involving construction of an agreement entered into by private property owners in which they had covenated not to sell their homes to Negroes. A Negro bought one of these homes and a suit was filed to forfeit his title. Ignoring the constitutional issue which was advanced, the state's District Court of Appeals held that an agreement not to sell to Negroes violated a state law forbidding restraints on sale of real property.

Negroes Bear Brunt

Everybody breathed easier, but in that same year another case reached the state supreme court, which outranks the Appeals Court. The restrictive agreement in that case forbade sale to, or use by, "any person of other than the Caucasian race." Negroes won the battle in the trial court, but failed to file a brief, or to appear for argument when the case was appealed, and the supreme court agreed, by a three to two vote, that sale to Negroes could not be prohibited despite agreements to the contrary: but that a restriction on use by Negroes was perfectly valid and did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment. The result is that Negroes may own any land anywhere, but they cannot use that land if it is covered by a race restrictive agreement. But most people buy homes to live in them.

Since 1919 the Negro population of Los Angeles has crept steadily upward from some 16,000 to more than 135,000 as of today. In San Francisco the Negro population has increased from 2,500 to more than 33,000. Other California cities show similar gains. Almost every residential subdivision that has been opened since that time has been covered by race restrictions against "non-Caucasian" use and occupancy. Meanwhile, in community after community, particularly in those bordering defined Negro districts, groups of property owners have entered into agreements barring Negro use of the land. The courts have held that after they are recorded these agreements are "effective" to prohibit Negro use of the lots signed for.

I am amazed every time I scan the list of signers of such documents: churches, banks, baseball parks, Whittier College (a Quaker institution in the suburbs of Los Angeles), Mexicans, the native born, the foreign born who must sign their names with an X, Catholics, Protestants, members of the Jewish faith have all succumbed to high pressure campaigns and helped to enrich cagey promoters who circulate such documents amid an atmosphere of race baiting.

It's nice work if you can get it, because you can charge property owners anywhere from two to five dollars per lot for taking their signatures, and recordation fees aren't very high.

The upshot of it is that Negroes are finding it increasingly difficult to secure dwellings without running into lawsuits. There are whole Los Angeles suburbs, such as Glendale, in which it is boasted that no Negro can live except as a domestic. Glendale is referred to as a high class residential area, but there are many slum districts littered with paint factories, wrecking yards,

and junk depots that are just as tightly restricted.

Overcrowding Breeds Crime

Despite the sunshine and the salubrious California climate, overcrowding breeds crime, disease, and juvenile delinquency in the bear-flag state just as it does everywhere else. The visitors who *Oh-and-Ah* over the quaintness of San Francisco's Chinatown are never told that its tuberculosis rate is shockingly high. It is much easier to get politicians to appropriate money for jails and penal institutions than it is to induce them to provide housing for minority groups. And as elsewhere residential segregation in California is breeding separate institutionalism.

The growth of the largest Negro community in Los Angeles can be charted by looking at a map showing the year-by-year extension of the boundary lines of the Jefferson-high-school district—in their unguarded moments school officials refer to the Jefferson High as "the Negro high school." Demands by Negroes for a larger participation in civic affairs are more often than not met by the establishment of "Negro" fire stations, relief centers and the like.

The half dozen Negro districts in Los Angeles are hemmed in by race restrictive covenants and normal expansion is thus thwarted, and sometimes balked for years. Ill feeling naturally develops as whites "stand guard," as they put it, to "prevent an invasion of white communities by Negroes." Negroes in turn, desperate for housing of any kind, are ever ready to move out of their defined areas into adjoining communities. Neighborliness has no chance to develop under such conditions.

Although the California courts have consistently held that race restrictive agreements are purely private contracts, their use has, nevertheless, profoundly affected public and semi-public housing. The Federal Housing Administration, pursuing its national policy, refuses to insure loans for Negroes who desire to build in what it calls "white communities," even when the lot selected is covenant free. FHA also limits the amount of a loan it will insure in the Negro districts, on the ground that property values are low in segregated districts. During the war the government handed out priceless priorities to private contractors for the building of homes for war workers, and then permitted these contractors to insert race restrictions on homes thus built, even when built on covenant free land. The result was that Negro war workers got less than five percent of the privately built war homes, although they constituted 14.3 percent of in-migrant war workers for whom such houses were ostensibly built. Their excuse was that banks and lending institutions would not finance war housing unless race restrictive clauses were inserted.

The Los Angeles City Housing Authority meets a storm of protest every time it plans a project open to mixed occupancy in what residents of the area choose to regard as a "white district," and in many cases it has felt obliged to bow to these protests. Public housing open to Negroes tends to be located in already overcrowded Negro communities, where it compounds the congestion in transportation and public facilities. However, it is only fair to say that Negroes are admitted, in limited numbers, to the majority of the city's public housing developments and that there have been no serious incidents as a result of their admission.

One of the ironic aspects of race

restrictive covenants is that they do not do the job for which they are designed. Negro communities do expand in spite of them. They have to. I recently checked four well-known race restriction cases in which judges had handed down resounding opinions barring Negro occupancy for periods of from twenty-five to seventy-five years and found that Negroes occupy homes in three of them. By a supreme piece of irony, one of the homes is that very parcel of property involved in the case in which race restrictive covenants were first held valid by the State supreme court. Negro occupancy has been continuous. I then chose six other neighborhoods at random in which Negroes live and found that in each of them race restrictive agreements had been recorded. None had expired, but in each case restrictions had failed either because of change of surrounding areas, deficiencies in signatures, or because signers had not bothered to enforce the covenants. It is my opinion that eighty percent of the land area occupied by Negroes in Los Angeles is covered by race restrictions which still have some years to run.

Restrictions Aid Speculators

Such restrictions prevent expansion until the very limit in overcrowding has been reached, and in that interim they make it possible for speculators of both races to charge extortionate and unconscionable prices for homes, and to jack up rents far out of proportion to value. Group is set against group and added prejudice is conjured up to justify and to excuse the exclusionary policies. Hate, fear, and suspicion thrive in this atmosphere, and orderly civic development is delayed. Meanwhile, all citizens of whatever race and color bear the cost of the social ills bred by inadequate housing. Thousands of dollars, which neither group can afford, are spent in lawsuits by whites bent on keeping the Negro "in his place," and by Negroes forced to find homes.

Californians like other Americans, ordinarily justify race restrictive covenants on the ground that Negro occupancy lowers property values. The charge is not demonstrable and it flies in the face of findings made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards which is surely no enemy of covenants, that Negroes maintain their property as well as other persons in a similar economic category. It also omits the fact the observable decline in property values in some neighborhoods occupied by Negroes is often easily traceable to other factors. More often than not Negroes are not admitted to a community until industrial encroachment, partial obsolescence of dwellings, and absentee ownership have already precipitated a fall in residential values. Overcrowded houses are overcrowded houses, and of course over-use depreciates value.

I know many communities, for that matter, in which Negro occupancy has stabilized and even increased residential values. It does sometimes happen that when one Negro moves into a community, whites fed up on tales of Negro criminality and misuse of property, take to panic-stricken flight, and under such circumstances the property may be sold at a sacrifice. Little attention is given to the fact that an occasional Negro lives in numerous white communities and that his presence has no effect on property values. One of the arguments stressed in the case in which the California supreme court upheld race restrictions was that Negro occupancy of the lot involved would ruin property values in the neighborhood; but, as I have pointed out, that lot has always been, and is now, occupied by a Negro with no visible effect whatever on property values. Another objection usually advanced is that when one Negro moves into a neighborhood others flock in, but that hapens because the presence of one Negro family is an indication that no restrictions exist. Were all neighborhoods open, there would be no wholesale grouping of Negroes.

In the early 1920's California had a perfect rash of race restriction suits for the very simple reason that the Negro population was growing rapidly. The number of such suits declined in the 1930's only to zoom sharply upward from 1939 to the present, and again because of rapid population increase. While holding fast to the doctrine that race restrictions were constitutional, the courts, nevertheless, invalidated a number of covenants in the earlier cases for various technical reasons, and on the ground that near-by changes in racial occupancy had made the particular covenant worthless. All in all, California has what may be called a liberal record in respect to invalidation of covenants on purely legalistic grounds.

Courts More Liberal

The supreme court has taken a progressive view of social questions in the past few years, and when the last restrictive case was before it, Justice Roger Traynor called attention to the ill effects of residential segregation and urged his colleagues to confront it "step by step." Judge Thurmond Clarke of the Los Angeles superior court went even further last December and held flatly that race restrictive covenants cannot be enforced by courts without violating the Equal Protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. He said that the courts had been evading the question too long.

But of course if one lawyer can find a legal loophole another lawyer can plug it up, and today's covenants are much more difficult to invalidate on technical grounds. The stumbling block in getting the courts to invalidate race restrictive agreements on constitutional grounds is that the Fourteenth Amendment provides that "no state" shall deny equal protection of the law. The favorite argument of proponents of race restrictive agreements is that these covenants are merely private contracts with which the state is not concerned. Up to a point that argument is sound, but it seems equally plain that the courts are arms of the state, that the state acts through them, and that when a judge jails a man for failing to obey an injunction to vacate his own home the state has acted to enforce segregation and deny equal protection of its laws. The case is made even stronger when we reflect that the United States Supreme Court has held that states, counties, and cities are forbidden to set up segregated residential areas.

There is no real solution for the problem until, and unless, the courts can be persuaded that race restrictive covenants violate public policy or contravene the letter and the spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment, or until legislation can be secured outlawing them. Even a law might not do the trick because covenant proponents would be quick to argue that existing agreements were protected by the constitutional rule against impairment of private contracts. Nor is it realistic to think that legislators are ready to swim against the tide of opposition that would roll up under the influence of powerful real estate and title company lobbies. Finally, the rule that covenants are

(Continued on page 155)

Landmarks in the Virgin Islands from left to right are the capitol at Charlotte Amalie, Bluebeard's Tower, and the first modern run sky-scraper factory.

Glimpses of the Virgin Islands

By J. Antonio Jarvis

The recent appointment of Judge William H. Hastie as the first Negro governor of the Virgin Islands gives timely interest to this article

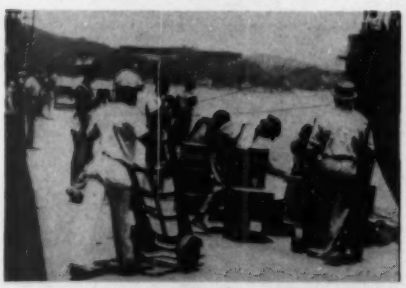
THERE is rich color everywhere in the Virgin Islands, from the blues and purples of the sparkling ocean surrounding them to the green trees that crown the summits of their grey and umber hills. Red-roofed white, yellow and lavender houses are the setting for the almost monotonous existence of happy-go-lucky people who have known neither winter's blizzards nor the horrors of war.

The mild climate is seductive, and even energetic Nordics soon slip into the native pattern of effortless living without noticing that they have slowed down. In winter, the temperature is never lower than sixty-eight degrees; and in summer the mercury does not rise above ninety.

If Harlem be a Mecca for Negroes, then these garden spots, whose very serpents are mere figures of speech, should be the Promised Land. White people intend to make the Virgin Islands into a playground and health resort, but there is room for all races and creeds.

St. John, the smallest of the three American possessions, is slightly larger than Bermuda and has more hills, beautiful valleys and splendid bays. Its population is only eight hundred, however, so there is space for living graciously in the manner of the tropics. Caneel Bay, a new settlement planned for the well-to-do, has already been visited and used by hundreds of tourists and winter residents who enjoy modern conveniences in the midst of unspoiled natural charm.

St. Thomas, which had been a Danish possession from 1671, is the most important island from a commercial viewpoint. The capital of the territory, Charlotte Amalie, sprawls over the foothills of the mountain range which forms the backbone of this island. Its famous landlocked harbor was largely empty during the war; but the commodious docks, coaling and fuel oil facilities, machine shops, are ready with the resumption of trade. Hotels in legendary castles, old forts, picturesque buildings, airfields, are attractions and conveniences for travelers and traders. Artists rave over the quaintness and contrasts of costumes, architecture, human models and the unending variety and color of the landscape.



There is not much waterfront work these days.

St. Croix is the largest island, and was once a sugar producing country of importance. Mountains and lowlands have been partially neglected since the slaves wrested freedom from their masters in 1848. Under Gotlieb, a Negro who was later given the title of "General Bourdeaux" by his followers, the blacks of St. Croix achieved emancipation by threatening to burn the entire island if they were not freed by four o'clock of July 3, 1848. Governor-General P. von Scholten, who sympathised with their cause, was happy to affix his signature to a simple proclamation which said: "All unfree in the Danish West Indies are from this day free." The complete story is perhaps the most glorious page in the history of the Negro. Its effects upon the economy of St. Croix is another matter.

Columbus Named Isles

Columbus sent men ashore to get water from a little creek at Sugar Bay, St. Croix, and there learned a little about the proud and warlike Caribs who claimed that they alone were people. He called the island Santa Cruz and sailed toward the group which he gave the name "Las virgines" because

Lincoln School

New governor of the Virgin Islands, William H. Hastie, the first Negro governor of an American possession.

Young lady at her books, third grade.

they appeared to be untouched and pure. Today, St. Croix is included in the Virgin Islands. Its two somnolent cities no longer echo the feet of prosperous thousands, but they are still intriguing. Christiansted was once the capital of the islands and has a splendid government palace to prove it. Frederiksted is still longing for the sugar booms of other days. Throughout the countryside there are mansions of the wealthy, some in excellent repair, to recall the lavish hospitality of colonial life.

About twenty-two thousand people live on the Virgin Islands, and although they are in the Caribbean Sea and fourteen hundred miles away from New York, they manage to keep Congress and the President aware of their existence. They know that the United States wanted them from 1867, and finally in 1917 paid Denmark $25,000,000 for the islands, with the population thrown in for good measure. It was a high price, all things considered, but by the end of 1945 the United States had collected the first cost, and the upkeep, in rum taxes alone. No price can be set or profit estimated on the security value of the territory.

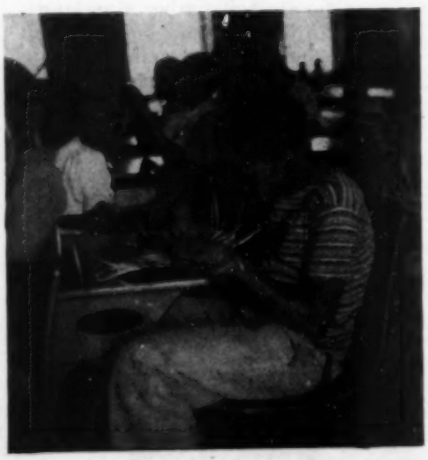
Rum manufacturing is now a major industry, measured in terms of dollars, but agriculture, cattle raising, tourism, fishing, and domestic activities employ all who are not working on government projects. Many hundreds of young men have gone off to the wars, with resulting effect on the employment situation.

It is scarcely fair to make any comparison of conditions in the Virgin Islands today with those that obtained when the islands were under Denmark, and called the Danish West Indies. The type of paternal government which Danish administrators gave to St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John could scarcely be applied today, with the advance of knowledge and the growing feeling of self-reliance which the people are showing.

In 1906, the King of Denmark granted a Colonial Law to the islands to serve as a constitution under which the colony should be governed. Plans for further extension of privileges were interrupted by the first World War. Under the Colonial Law there was a monetary qualification for voting; a state church (the Lutheran) was provided for; special stamps and currency were used; and many now discarded regulations which grew out of the basic laws were promulgated.

When the Danes Ruled

Under Denmark there was supervision of prostitutes, who had to meet sanitary requirements and submit to weekly examinations. School children attended school until their thirteenth year. A cannon was fired every night to announce the curfew hour, although little restriction was placed upon the movements of decent people. It was possible to pay a fee to avoid being vaccinated. This was actually a fine, but it was collected so regularly from those who determinedly violated the law that it degenerated into a fee. Recalcitrant boys were publicly whipped when other means of correction failed. People in general had a greater respect for law and order because the policemen were of a very high type, and the Danish gendarmes brooked no nonsense.



Boy weaving straw mat at school.

Today, under the Organic Act of 1936, there is universal suffrage without monetary or sex qualifications. Trial by jury and the right to appeal are established in the routine of the Court. The age for compulsory education has been raised to fifteen years. There are no gendarmes or soldiers as part of the police force. The native patrolmen, who may not be all that one can desire, still manage to preserve reasonable order. Prostitution is definitely banned.

Health and sanitary conditions are better, and the poor man has more hope of improving his lot than he had thirty years ago. Adult education, somewhat higher wages, removal of the language barriers which kept many worthy Danes from contact with aspiring natives, have helped to give the inhabitants a finer feeling for the American than they ever had for the Danes. Incidentally, only a very few natives ever learned Danish, although Denmark had possession of the islands for two hundred fifty years. Knowledge of Denmark was practically nil, because few children stayed long enough in school to learn anything of the mother country.

Today the people are as good Americans as they can be through the social studies courses of the public schools. They are more aware of the part they are to play in the scheme of things. And, while improvements are necessary, they can only be made through the expenditure of money Denmark never could afford, but the United States is giving today and tomorrow. Congress has appropriated ten millions of dollars for rehabilitation and modernization projects on the three islands. Naval admirals who governed during the first phase of the Americanization of the islands recommended many improvements and got little action.

Governor Paul Pearson publicized the needs of the islands and gained a great deal of sympathy for the people, but he fell a victim to party politics and many of his splendid dreams faded. Yet he "built in stone," as Bluebeard Castle Hotel and a few other concrete monuments to his vision demonstrate.

The ten million dollars will be spent for hospitals, sanitation, fire protection facilities, sewer and water systems, schools, harbor improvement, highways and roads, construction of public buildings, and making the islands a fit place in which even the most fastidious white person can live in safety. At the present time, there are many not so pleasant incidents for which to apologize.

Street Scenes

The contrast of luxurious automobiles with haughty men and proud women, in fine raiment, passing rapidly by large crowds of bedraggled people at a corner faucet getting their supply of rain water, during the dry season, is typical of all conditions in the Virgin Islands. Disposal of water fouled by domestic and industrial uses is also a problem.

Charlotte Amalie, with its narrow winding streets, some of them on steep hills, nearly all with outmoded stone gutters on both sides, has sanitation problems which have always needed the attention of the Federal Government. Now that the money has been granted, it won't be long before real improvements are underway.

Because the majority of the continental Americans who reach the West Indies are better educated, natives often appear in an unfavorable light. On the other hand, natives live under handicaps natural to their insularity. Their superstitions, parturition and mortuary practices, their very adherence to companionate marital arrangements bespeak their African inheritance and the inhibitions of slavery.

The gravest social dislocations which plague the people are the results of extra-legal marriage. Anonymous paternity, informal polygamy and polyandry, poverty and parasitism are outcomes. The very mores stigmatize reasonable continence as indicative of impotence or perversion. Sixty per cent of the children under fifteen live in houses other than the homes of both parents. The upper grades of the high schools show such marked improvements in family background that the inference may be clearly drawn that the offspring of married parents has a far better chance of getting an education than the unfortunates from less well organized groups.

Low wages, and the high cost of living at American standards, form a barrier to rapid acceptance of the necessaries of civilization. The demand for luxuries bears no relation either to wages or to prime needs and wages have no economic relation to production. Government spends money not directly affected by land, labor, enterprise, and interest, thus creating new values, and maintaining them regardless of contemporaneous fluctuations.

Naturally, agriculture which should be the background of this society is neglected. It pays the small farmer or the laborer on the land much less in money than do government activities; hence meat, poultry, eggs, milk and cheese are expensive. Butter is often unobtainable at any price. Common vegetables which can grow in the islands the year round must be imported from the United States. Neither the leaders nor the masses are particularly excited about this condition because none of the common sense ways of getting people to learn to produce their own food has been tried. They prefer to import butter from Denmark and preserved fruit from England.

There is no evident philosophy of education, since neither a real course of study nor an over all plan exists. It is true that high school graduates from the islands have thus far made a good showing in all collegiate institutions through which they passed; but unfortunately, it is also true that neither they nor those at home have the faintest understanding of the Caribbean area as an economic, social and cultural region of rich potentialities and great present opportunity.

Education is proceeding at a mule's pace—by fits and starts. If we take the measure of teachers' salaries as a guide, the legislature has done well for them. The children, however, for whom the school system exists, suffer under many immature, unprepared teachers in school plants converted from antiquated buildings designed for other than school purposes, and lacking the most rudimentary conveniences.

Because college graduates form such a small proportion of the general population, and are in the top ranks of the professions, they are looked upon with envy and suspicion by the half-educated as well as by the chauvinists who have been unable to touch reality in Harlem. Underlying the distrust, which manifests itself in sniping attacks, is the inability of Virgin Islanders over forty to compete with younger folk who have achieved skill and reputation after hard work at school. Although natives, and Negroes, hold the highest positions in government, medicine, law, banking, uninformed publicity seekers bellow to high heaven that natives are not given a fair chance at jobs.

Classes vs. Masses

When these claims are investigated, the sordid stories are not fit to print in detail. It is sufficient to state that no competent, honest native is ever passed over in favor of any outsider, white or black, for the simple reason that the legislatures are composed of natives, mostly Negroes, and they confirm every municipal appointment.

Negroes in the Virgin Islands are not interested in the race problem as a social challenge. They prefer to maintain their caste system and their social cliques. People who try to draw their attention to the handicaps of Negroes throughout the world, and particularly in the United States, are not popular. Yet this editorial in the DAILY NEWS of February 10, 1945, is indicative of the changing times:

CHA CHA TOWN, 1945

"A number of French (white) children have been withdrawn from the nursery school at Carenage because the regular French instructor has been replaced by a colored teacher. . . . The Carenage school is devoted to the care of kindergartners, regardless of race, creed, color, or social standing and the management has scrupulously followed a policy of equal treatment for all. . . . Public facilities are meant to be used by all without discrimination or segregation."

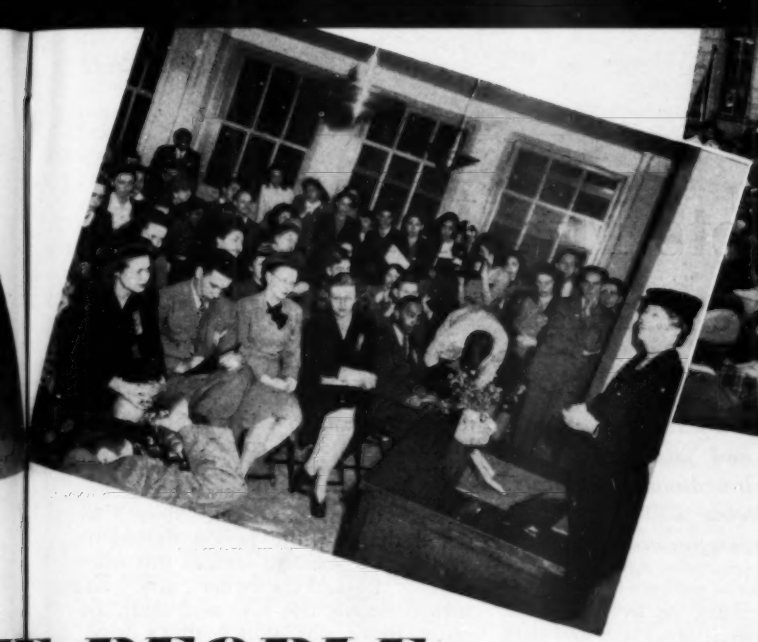
A profound social revolution is taking place in the Virgin Islands, but most natives are unconscious of the tides swirling around them. The population is rapidly growing lighter, especially in St. Thomas where the once despised Cha Chas (poor white French Colonists) are growing in numbers and

(Continued on page 155)

MEET THE

Top down: President Truman meets Negro newspaper publishers, picketing 74th Armory Buffalo, N. Y.; Herbert Jackson, member Malden, Mass., city council, and family; Mrs. Rita Akaje MacAuley. (On right) Nigerian delegate to International Women's Day Celebration in London; Princess Elizabeth receiving purse from Miss M. Thomas, Nigeria, at YWCA celebration in London; Henry Irvine at piano in racially mixed Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia; statue of Negro minister, the late Rev. W. D. Hargrove being sculpted by George Bridges in park in Birmingham, Ala.

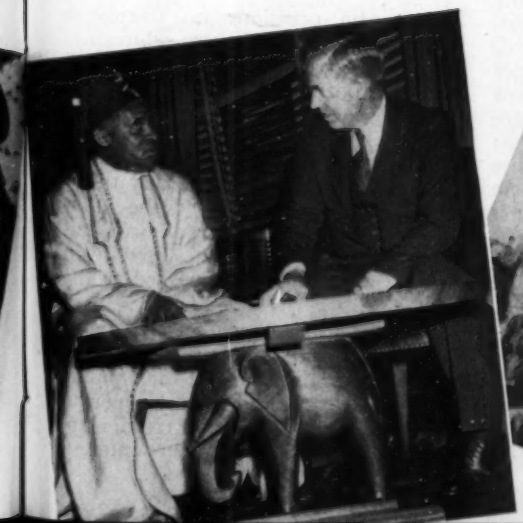
L to R: Herbert Jackson discusses politi John F. McCarthy of Malden, ended ents at Patterson Field, Ohio; stud versity center in Italy, two sisters Park Chapel weekly



HE PEOPLE

lisc political problems with Mayor den, nded servicemen receive pres- hio; studying at U. S. Army uni- wo sters studying Bible at City el Brooklyn, N. Y.

Top down: Mrs. Roosevelt addresses Roosevelt college, Chicago; Atlanta, Ga., Negroes "demonstrate" for Negro police; retired Rabbi Edward M. Gilliard and discharged sailor Warren Lanman waiting to attend first session UN Security Council; Sara Murphy who maintains private orphanage near Cedartown, Ga.; Kenny Washington, Negro fotball star, signs up to play with Los Angeles Rams; Negro Marines in North China; Secretary Wallace accepts handcarved, mahogany elephant table from Prince Akike Nyabongo of Uganda on behalf of African Academy of Arts and Research.



A "Nordic" Meets Mr. Jim Crow

By George M. Houser

MOST white persons don't realize emotionally what a terrible evil the race problem is? Oh yes, they have an intellectual understanding of the problem, and they know that the problem should be uprooted from the life of America and the world. But since they can't make their faces black, they can't completely experience the abuse which is always an ever-present probability for a Negro. Negroes with whom I have worked in fighting discrimination often tell me: "We could live in constant dread and in ever-present anticipation of an act of discourtesy and cruelty if we wanted to. We know that discrimination can come at any moment—when we go to a restaurant to eat, when we try to get a job, when we wish to stay overnight in a hotel, or even when we are doing our best to mind our own business. We must rise above this mental pressure if we are to maintain sanity."

Most white persons, even those who have no prejudice whatsoever, are not with their colored friends enough to realize that they too would buck up against the terrible fact of discrimination if they were living more truly on an interracial plane. Let liberal whites join with Negroes in the ordinary activities of daily living and there would soon be twice as much action against the spectre of jim crow, for white would then be involved emotionally in the struggle for racial justice.

The actual experience of discrimination comes as a real shock to a sympathetic white person when he runs into it, particularly when he is not expecting it. I will never forget my feeling when a small interracial group attending a conference in Cincinnati, dropped into a restaurant one noon for lunch, and after we had seated ourselves at a table near the center of the restaurant where everyone in the place could easily see us, the manager came directly to our table and sharply said: "We won't serve you here. We don't serve colored." I was not the one who was supposed to be discriminated against. I was white! But for some reason the pit seemed to fall out of my stomach. I had not been prepared for this. The Negroes in the group took

A white person who ignores the color line and joins with Negroes in their ordinary activities of daily living will also encounter jim crow

the situation easily, or so it seemed. They expect this at any time, and they were experienced enough to know how to meet it.

A white friend of mine told me of an experience he had in Texarkana. He and his wife had been invited to stay overnight in the home of a Negro friend. They accepted the invitation. But the next afternoon they were arrested, while in the town library, with the explanation that they were "associating with niggers." They spent five days in the filthy local jail as a result of their "crime," without a charge being placed against them, and the FBI, which had become connected with the case for some inexplicable reason, never did return their expensive camera when they were given tickets to "get out of town and never come back."

Loses Innocence

After one or two experiences of this kind, a white person loses his innocence about discrimination. He learns to expect discourtesy, and maybe worse, whenever he lives interracially. It doesn't come as much of a surprise any more, but the shock always remains, and the edge of the hurt is sharpened, for the realization stabs all the deeper when we know that some of our fellow Americans and fellow Christians face this treatment all the time, not just when they act interracially. A white person soon learns that although there may be a pattern to discrimination that it never seems to happen exactly the same way twice. About three years ago, I went to a restaurant in Chicago with one Negro and one white companion. We thought there might be discrimination there, but we could not be at all certain until we tried. Sure enough, just as soon as we had gone through the swinging door, I was approached by the owner of the restaurant (for I had entered first) and told in a whisper that he could not serve colored people. I suppose we were expected meekly to turn around and walk out after we had received this information. Since I believed that a white person should try to discuss a problem such as this when it arises, I asked the owner "why." He turned angrily this time and said: "Because that's our policy—that's why!" Then he added: "There isn't any room, anyway." We told him we would wait, for there was a big crowd in this attractive restaurant. After seeing many newcomers seated by the hostesses while we were neglected. I again approached the owner and asked him if we could now be seated. He was exasperated by our insistence and in the next couple of minutes I was told that he would lose all his trade if Negroes patronized his place (despite the fact that other good restaurants in the vicinity did not seem to suffer because of their policy of non-discrimination); that the women who came there were "nice," and would not want to sit next to a Negro. Then to climax his explanation, he asked me: "Would you want your mother or sister to marry a Negro." We waited for over half an hour, and because our regular time for lunch was about over, we had to leave the restaurant for a hamburger stand before hurrying back to our respective offices.

Garbage Sandwiches

On some occasions no discussion takes place. I have known white persons to be served "garbage sandwiches" as a means of telling them not to bring their Negro friends back any more. On one occasion in a restaurant the cashier would not take the money given in payment for a bill, but actually threw it out on the street behind the interracial group. And on several occasions in restaurants, all the dishes used by an interracial group were smashed as the party left.

In states where there is a civil rights law making it an offense punishable by fine, suit, or imprisonment for a public place to discriminate against a person because of his race, color, or creed, managers and owners manufacture interest-

ing techniques of getting around the law. A large interracial group went to a roller skating rink in Chicago one evening some years ago and came up against one of these subtle discrimination cases. Several white members of the group went in first, and had no difficulty in gaining admittance in spite of the fact they had never been there before. When I went to the ticket booth shortly after the others, I bought two tickets, one for myself and one for a Negro companion. I was sold the tickets without difficulty. But when the ticket seller and the ticket taker saw for whom I had bought the second ticket, they approached us from opposite sides and one of them asked us if we had our club cards. We knew nothing of club cards and neither did our friends who had preceded us without difficulty into the rink. But we learned very quickly that the technique this rink used to keep Negroes out (and this rink was located in the midst of a Negro section of the city) was to ask them to produce cards of admission. Of course only whites could get club cards and only a small minority of the patrons of the rink ever bothered to apply for them.

May Encounter Violence

Sometimes engaging in interracial recreational pursuits may lead to actual violence. Some time ago a group of us went to a roller skating rink in Cleveland. We gained admittance to the rink without difficulty. Our only problem was one of getting the right size skates since the person responsible for distributing skates persisted, purposely of course, in giving out skates that were either too large or too small. But it was a shocking experience to have the other skaters in the rink rise up against our small group of six when some of us finally did get skates we could use. In this case the anger of the skaters was levelled against the two white men in the group rather than against the Negroes directly, perhaps because the Negroes were girls. When closing hour came, we learned that a mob was waiting for us outside, and that all exits except the front were blocked by automobiles. When we finally managed to leave the rink, we were pursued by two carloads of these youth bent on beating us up. We escaped a beating only by the intervention of plain-clothes police.

I have had so many experiences of this type now that before I plan to go out with an interracial group, I instinctively think through the various types of treatment we could receive. Whenever I plan to eat dinner with a Negro, and before we step into a restaurant, I wonder what to expect. Will we be served with courtesy? Will we be asked to leave? Will we be neglected for a half hour or longer? Will we be given poor service or bad food? There is no way of knowing until we enter. It is a happy experience to be served sometimes with great care.

I have begun to appreciate what Senator Bilbo was driving at when he said in a speech to the joint session of the legislature of Mississippi: "We must draw the color line tighter and tighter, and any white man or woman who dares to cross that color line should be promptly and forever ostracized. Ostracize them . . . and treat them as a Negro. . . ."

Ostracism is attempted against white persons who do not recognize the color line. What else could it be called when a real estate agency takes steps to evict a white family from their home just because Negroes are frequent visitors? White friends of mine have had experiences of this type. When I lived in Chicago and a Negro friend of mine lived in our home for a few weeks, I was called to the agency from which I rented and told either to ask my friend to leave, or else to prepare to look for a new home. Again in Cleveland a landlord made the same threat, provoked only by some interracial committee meetings. Fortunately OPA rulings made it difficult to secure evictions, and the threats of the landlords were never made good.

Experience in Movie

In Colorado Springs this "ostracism" was experienced by a Japanese-American who along with some white friends accompanied some Negroes to a local movie. When the whole group was refused entrance to the theater, unless the Negroes sat in the balcony, the police were called. The young American of Japanese ancestry was arrested, since he was the spokesman for the group, and was held incommunicado in the local jail for seven days without formal charge, and finally was brought to trial and convicted on a trumped-up charge of "barratry." Barratry is an offense under an old law having to do with lawyers who make themselves a nuisance by persistent attempts at litigation. Since Colorado has a civil rights law, nothing else would apply, and so this old law was ressurrected and used to fine the Japanese-American fifty dollars. The fact that he was never held responsible for paying it would seem to indicate that even the court recognized the folly of the charge.

Some white persons have experienced the sharp edge of "ostracism" when, in areas where jim crow laws still are in force, they have crossed the color line. A news item in a Negro newspaper, the Chicago *Bee*, August 5, 1945, described such an incident under the headline: "Jim Crow In Reverse; A White Woman Is Victim." The incident took place in Virginia. The news item described what transpired: "Jim Crow did an about face last week. A white woman was manhandled for refusing to vacate a bus seat reserved for Negroes. . . . The victim is Mrs. Sara Esner, wife

(*Continued on page 155*)

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY

This item consists of excerpts from "Race Discrimination, a Menace to World Democracy," by Jesús Menendez, secertary-general of the National Federation of Cuban Cane Workers (FATA), which appeared in the January-February, 1946, issue of Nuevos Rumbos *of Habana, Cuba.*

At 8:00 P. M. on October 27 we took a Pan-American plane at Rancho Boyeros for the United States. We [José Luis Amigó, Jacinto Torras, and Jesús Menendez] were delegates of the National Federation of Cuban Cane Workers visiting the States to obtain just treatment from the American government, American officials and people for Cuba in the sugar negotiations.

This was my first trip to the United States. And all I knew about our friendly neighbor was what I had read in the newspapers, Cuban textbooks, and the writings of our liberators, especially Maceo and Martí.

We reached Miami to learn that we couldn't get a train for Washington until the next day. We then decided to phone the America, a Cuban-owned hotel previously recommended to us. So we went over in a taxi.

When we walked into the hotel, we were greeted by a Cuban girl. Nevertheless, she paled when she saw me and explained that the hotel couldn't possibly put us up. She was embarrassed and added that there was an order, or rather a state law, which prevented the hostelry from taking in Negroes.

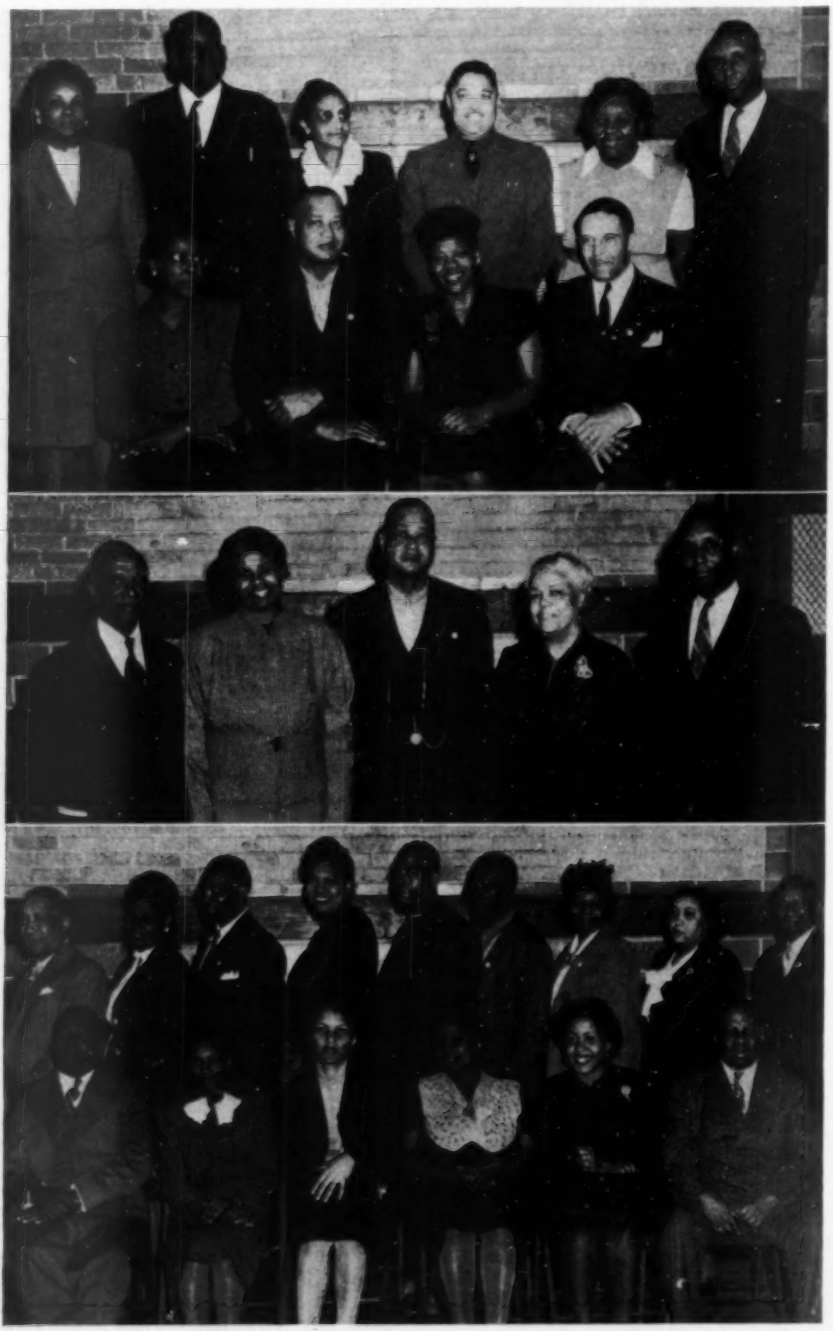
Then we began angrily to debate the problem of racial discrimination, especially in the South. She then informed us that José and Jacinto could stay, but that I would have to find quarters elsewhere, where Negroes were welcome. So she recommnded the Mary Elizabeth on the other side of town in the Negro section.

I convinced my companions they must stay at the America and I went to the Mary Elizabeth. About nine that night I talked with Jacinto over the phone and he informed me that I must under no circumstances leave the hotel, because he had learned that Negroes were not allowed on the streets in certain sections of Miami after 10:00 P. M. When I heard this monitory advice, I didn't know whether I was in a Nazi concentration camp or peaceful America.

Next morning the three of us shared a compartment on the Washington express. Still there was discrimination, for whites and Negroes couldn't eat together in the dining-car. When we went in I was seated behind a grey curtain, to separate me from the rest of the diners.

As soon as we reached Washington, we went to the Cuban embassy. But even in Washington we were separated. My companions were sent to the Hotel Roosevelt. I was lodged with a respectable Negro family nearby.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront



DALLAS, TEXAS, BRANCH LEADERS—*Top, national Pancas of the Dallas branch—not shown in picture Rev. C. C. Choice and Mrs. Eltee Dave; middle, leaders in the campaign for 7,000 new members, L. to R, G. F. Porter, executive secretary, Mrs. Juanita Craft, chairman of campaign, Dr. B. F. Howell, section general and winner, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary, and Rev. C. D. Knight, branch president; bottom, local Pancas—not pictured are John Robinson and Miss Helen Miller.*

NATIONAL SCENE

COLUMBIA DEFENSE MOBILIZED: Preparations are still going ahead for defense of the thirty-one Negro defendants indicted in the Columbia, Tennessee, riot. The victims are charged with attempted murder, and attorneys Maurice Weaver and Alexander Looby filed pleas in abatement on April 3 in behalf of twenty-eight of the defendants, while raising the issue of the unconstitutional exclusion of Negroes from the state grand jury. Pleas for the other three defendants had already been filed. At this writing the date for both the state grand jury hearing and the trial remain to be set. On April 8 depositions (testimony under oath) were taken from the defendants and other witnesses and presented to the federal grand jury, sitting in Nashville.

While contributions toward defense of the defendants have been gratifying, more money is urgently needed. All organizations interested in the case have agreed to work through the NAACP and to support it in its fund-raising activities.

On April 4 the NAACP committee on the Columbia riot voted to organize an executive committee to be appointed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Channing Tobias, co-chairmen of the committee.

NATIONAL HEALTH BILL: Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard, will testify for the NAACP before a Senate education and labor committee holding hearings on the National Health Bill (S. 1606).

The measure, sponsored by Senators Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), James E. Murray (D., Mont.), and Representative John B. Dingle (D., Mich.), would authorize appropriations of about $50,000,000 to finance a comprehensive health program, including branches for public health, maternal and child care, care of needy persons, national compulsory health insurance, and grants to states for medical research and education.

COURTS-MARTIAL AND CLEMENCIES

WILLIE WILSON: The NAACP on April 3 submitted to the Secretary of War a petition of clemency in behalf of general prisoner Willie Wilson. Private Wilson had been tried by General

Court Martial in the South Pacific in July, 1945, for an alleged violation of the 92nd Article of War, involving first degree murder. The GI was found guilty as charged and sentenced to be confined at hard labor the rest of his natural life.

The petition pointed out that from a reading of the record it was apparent that the killing was accidental, and in all probability resulted from a faulty gun. According to the evidence, the prosecution failed to introduce the gun in court as evidence. It was further emphasized that the charge of first degree murder should never have been made, and that the GI, if guilty at all, was only guilty of negligence, resulting in the death of a friend.

The failure of the prosecution to establish malice aforethought, a prerequisite to support a conviction of first degree murder, was a claim to constitute grounds for the greatest degree of clemency. The War Department was urged to consider the remitting of the remaining portion of Private Wilson's sentence.

EUGENE R. LEWIS: Eugene R. Lewis of the 349th Quartermaster Truck Company, in whose behalf the Association's lawyers wrote the Commanding General of the European Theatre of Operations, has had his sentence for rape entirely vacated, and all his rights, privileges and property restored to him.

DALLAS RAMSEY: A petition to the Secretary of War for clemency in behalf of Dallas Ramsey, 36399712, a Negro soldier who was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor by a General Court-Martial sitting in Santa Monica, California, on March 23 and April 2, 1944, for an alleged breach of the 92nd Article of War.

The petition pointed out that the verdict was against the weight of the credible evidence in the case, and more specifically that the complainant, a white woman, proved by her incoherent, inconsistent and contradictory testimony that she was unworthy of belief. It was stressed that there is nothing in the record beyond the complainant's own confusing story to corroborate the charge of rape. It was charged that the conviction of defendant was grossly unjust; that he was denied a fair and impartial trial; and that he was not adequately defended.

FIRST CONFERENCE SINCE 1944: The annual conference of the NAACP will be held this year in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning Wednesday morning, June 26, and running through Sunday afternoon, June 30. The week-day sessions will be held in Emery auditorium, but the place of the Sunday meeting has not been selected. In line with the success of the huge outdoor meeting at the last conference in Chicago in 1914, it is likely that the Cincinnati branch will gamble on the weather and hold a similar June 30.

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS *for the 1946 annual NAACP meeting, June 26-June 30, is the Emery Auditorium, 1116 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Top, exterior view; bottom, main floor and galleries of the auditorium.*

The NAACP has not held a conference for two years. There are many problems requiring attention of delegates from branches. The conference should have the largest attendance in history.

PERSONNEL OF BOARDS

EISENHOWER ASKED TO INCLUDE NEGRO ON ARMY'S SIX MAN BOARD: General Dwight D. Eisenhower who recently appointed a six man board to investigate "caste" in the army received a suggestion from Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, to appoint a Negro to the newly created six man board to inquire into GI complaints regarding "caste" in the army.

Earlier in the week Mr. White meeting with Gen. Eisenhower in Washington had discussed the recent Gillem Report which was based upon an investigation into the effects of racial segregation in the army. Expressing his dissatisfaction with the recommendations of the report, Mr. White pointed out that although it discour-

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, *Davenport, Iowa branch pictured here, L to R, front row, are Mrs. John Gorden, Miss June Henry, Mrs. Charles Toney, Ulysses Shoots, Mrs. Ralph Pate, Mrs. Ulysses Shoots;standing, Joseph Stern, Clarence Johnson, William Easter, Rev. H. C. Pollard, Mrs. Edward Nicholson, James Mason, W. T. McKee, Joshua Roberts. Not shown in picture are Charles Toney, Julius Collins, A. O. Mankin, and Mrs. Roy Smith.*

aged the maintenance of large all-Negro units the old system of segregation was still retained. The only change was in the fact that Negroes would now be placed in smaller units and attached to white units.

COURTS-MARTIAL PROBE BOARD: The Association reaffirmed its position on having a Negro lawyer appointed to the Army board now investigating courts-martial procedures. The board is composed of nine prominent lawyers and judges and its members were selected by the American Bar Association at the request of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The American Bar Association has been notorious for its exclusion of Negroes, with the exception of William H. Lewis of Boston, Mass., former U. S. assistant district attorney. For years no other Negro was admitted, and it took the widespread and vigorous protest of prominent white and colored lawyers to force the association to grudgingly admit judges Francis E. Rivers and James S. Watson.

The Army's present system of courts-martial has been under conisderable fire recently, drawing charges not only from GI's but also from both branches of Congress. The Senate Judiciary Committee had recommended an investigation after soldiers' letters in the *Stars and Stripes* complained that enlisted men were court-martialed for offenses committed by officers with impunity, or with only a reprimand.

Other complaints have arisen from the system which permits only officers to act as judges, prosecutors and defense counsel at courts-martial proceedings. Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) told reporters in January that there are thousands of cases of misjustice that need redress. At the same time the House Military Committee looked into the situation and one member reported "gross injustices" in a number of cases.

The present board members are Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New York University Law School, chairman; Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the District of Columbia Federal District Court, secretary; W. T. Joiner of Raleigh, Joseph W. Henderson of Philadelphia, Jacob M. Lashly of St. Louis, Walter P. Armstrong of Memphis; Federal Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper, Baltimore; Floyd E. Thompson, Chicago, former chief justice of Illinois; and Frederick E. Crane, New York, former chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

SPINGARN AWARD

LAST CALL FOR SPINGARN AWARD NOMINATIONS: The NAACP has announced that the time limit for nominations for the Thirty-first award of the Spingarn Medal will soon expire.

The Spingarn Medal is awarded annually for the highest achievement of an American Negro in some field of endeavor. The choice is not limited to any one field and nominations are invited from scientific, artistic, commercial and educational fields.

Recommendations for the award should be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Committee of Award, c/o NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y. Each communication should state in detail the achievement of the person recommended as meriting the Spingarn Medal.

VIRGINIA JIM CROW

CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT: Virginia's jim-crow bus law requiring the segregation of Negro passengers from white was challenged in the U. S. Su-

preme Court by Irene Morgan. Miss Morgan had been fined $10 in the Virginia courts for refusing to change to a jim crow seat on a bus of the Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc. Representing Miss Morgan were Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and William H. Hastie, recently nominated as Governor of the Virgin Islands. State Attorney General Abram P. Staples represented the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Attorney General Staples maintained before the court that Virginia's "jim crow law recognizes human nature" and is designed to protect the safety of the public. "Let's not deceive ourselves by idealistic or wishful thinking. Virginia is confronted by a reality. Laws cannot alter human nature or race antagonism. Our government must be based on a recognition that they still exist," he declared. Continuing, Staples contended that there is nothing unconstitutional in his state's statute requiring rigid separation along racial lines.

Thurgood Marshall in presenting the facts to the court argued that due to the element of interstate travel the federal government alone was in a position to pass governing laws. Attorney Hastie, presenting a cool rejection of the principles of racial distinctions in a manner termed "brilliant" by a listening official, said the law conflicts with national policy. Both laws of Congress and previous decisions of the Supreme Court "make it clear that national policy is opposed to racial distinctions. That in itself should be enough for a decision in favor of Miss Morgan."

The case was argued in a courtroom filled to overflowing by a tense crowd which listened intently to the arguments being presented in what would be the most serious set-back suffered by jim crow in America if the court hands down a decision favorable to Miss Morgan.

WITH THE BRANCHES—*Top, some of the members of the Dover, Delaware, team of solicitors responsible for the successful branch membership campaign. Bottom, some of the visitors and speakers at the Easton, Pa., meeting of the Lehigh Valley conference.*

MISCELLANEOUS

NAACP Benefit Dance for Tennessee "Riot" Victims: The benefit dance for the legal defense of the "riot" victims of Tennessee was held May 3 at the Savoy Ballroom. Each year the Association sponsors a birthday ball. This year the ball committee decided to devote the affair to the extremely important Columbia "riot" fund. All proceeds went toward the legal defense of these unfortunate victims of Southern mob violence.

Raps VA Medical Director: In a sharply worded statement the NAACP criticized Major-General Paul R. Hawley, chief medical director of the Veteran's Administration, for the policy of continued racial segregation in VA hospitals and other installations. General Hawley in attempting to justify the administration's policy had stated "some very outstanding members of the Negro medical profession have told me in confidence that they fully approve of my position" [to continue temporary racial segregation in certain parts of the U.S.].

NAACP officials called attention to the conference held with General Hawley in October by a delegation representing the National Medical Association, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the National Negro Publishers Association and the NAACP. At that time these four organizations expressed their unequivocal opposition to segregation in any form.

The overwhelming majority of Negro doctors in the United States are members of the medical association. It seems rather strange therefore that General Hawley should continue the jim crow policy and that "the official action of the NMA should be brushed aside by a few anonymous members of the Negro medical profession who apparently do not have the courage to speak out, but resort to the questionable tactics of telling General Hawley "in confidence."

Contributions: Colonel Queen of the 366th Infantry turned over to the NAACP last December a total of $4,024.25 from his men. Of this amount, $1,794.75 came from the 366th, and $2,229.50 from the 226th Infantry.

What the Branches Are Doing

ALABAMA: Annual membership campaign of the Mobile branch was planned at a special meeting in March.

The Mobile branch and the national office have asked Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan to dismiss charges against John LeFlore, postoffice employe of Mobile who is under fire for his work as branch secretary and his services in getting Negroes to register and vote in Mobile.

Present charges against Mr. LeFlore are an outgrowth of his resistance to the policies established by registrar Milton Schnell, which are under protest by the Association with the Department of Justice. It is clearly a spite action and an effort to intimidate an American citizen in the exercise of his citizenship rights.

On March 31 the Tuskegee branch held the initial meeting in a series of mass meetings designed to raise funds to help in defense of the people arrested in connection with the Columbia, Tennessee, "riot." Second meeting in the series was held on April 13 in the form of a benefit cabaret party at the Propeller Club in Carver's Court.

DELAWARE: G. James Fleming, executive secretary of the Friends Race Relations Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., was speaker at the March meeting of the Wilmington branch.

INDIANA: Annual membership campaign of the Gary branch was launched in March, with the goal set at 1,000. M. B. Wilkerson was appointed to head the campaign.

IOWA: The Perry branch entertained veterans of World War II at a banquet held in the Bethel Baptist church on March 24. The dinner, arranged and served by the entertainment committee, was followed by a short program.

In Des Moines the branch has taken up the case of Joseph L. Johnson, a recently returned veteran, and his wife, who were refused service in the Curley Cafe in the Des Moines city market. When service was refused the couple, it was reported to Atty. S. Joe Brown, chairman of the legal redress committee. Charges have been filed against the cafe proprietor, Cecil Streggall.

Eighth annual style show and charity ball of the Des Moines branch was held on March 6. The show was presided over by Mrs. Guy E. Greene, chairman of the press and publicity committee of the branch. Music for the occasion was furnished by Orville Cox and his Keo Knights band.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN *of the Morgantown, W. Va., branch, Mrs. David Christopher.*

Those responsible for the success of the venture are members of the educational and entertainment committee; Mrs. Alice McCraney, chairman; Mrs. William Neal, branch secretary; Mrs. Bernice Gaines, Mrs. Henry Manuel, Mrs. Cecil Lewis, Mrs. Georgine Morris, and Mrs. Azalia Mitchell.

Mrs. Neal, branch secretary, represented the branch at the conference held on March 30-31 in Chicago, Illinois.

NEW JERSEY: The Atlantic City branch worked closely with the national office in the case of seaman John Anderson, of this city, who on November 3, 1944 was charged with attempted mutiny and disobedience of orders at Hastings, Nebraska. As result of a petition for clemency, Anderson's sentence has been materially reduced and the penalty of dishonorable discharge removed.

At a March meeting of the Jersey City branch a resolution was passed criticizing the failure of the local Democratic party to nominate a Negro for election to the state legislature. Hiram Elfenbein, local civil-rights lawyer, introduced the resolution, stating that he did so in a non-partisan manner in a non-partisan organization.

The reports of the City Planning Board was the topic of discussion on March 22 at a meeting sponsored by the branch of the Oranges. Speakers were Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP; Atty. Marian Wynn Perry, assistant special counsel of the NAACP; and representatives of the veterans.

NEW YORK: The housing situation in Troy was a topic for discussion at the April 7 meeting of the Troy branch.

Annual membership drive of the Utica branch, with a goal of 400 members, opened April 1.

On February 10 the Utica branch, in cooperation with the Inter-Racial Relations Committee of the Utica Council of Social Agencies, sponsored a Negro mass meeting at the YMCA during Negro history week. Guest speaker was George S. Schuyler, New York editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier*. Rev. Lowell Ditzen gave a report on the findings of the Inter-Racial Committee.

Negro history week was observed by the LeRoy branch through means of a table display at the Woodward Memorial Library and a program broadcast over station WBTA.

A recent guest speaker at the LeRoy branch meeting was Rev. Harold E. Estes, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Avon.

Miss Ruth Early has been appointed field secretary of the Brooklyn branch. Some of her general responsibilities as field secretary will be (1) interpretation of the branch to the community; (2) contacting all key organizations in the community; (3) acting as an official representative of the branch on those occasions authorized by the executive board, president and vice-president; (4) being available for consultation; (5) referrals to legal and other committees on cases, etc.; (6) organization and conduct of membership drives in cooperation with membership committees; (7) and coordination of the work of the various committees.

Miss Early is a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and daughter of the late Rev. B. J. Early and Mrs. C. D. Early of that city. She attended Booker T. Washington high school and Spellman college, Atlanta.

In its current membership campaign, the Brooklyn branch plans to contact white organizations, churches, and individuals.

This branch also publishes a lively, four-page news bulletin called the *Brooklyn Branch: NAACP News*. It is printed on slick paper and well gotten up.

The State Planning Committee in its meeting in New York City on March 30 has set the dates of May 25 and 26 for the Tenth Annual Conference of State Branches. It is urged that the largest delegation possible be sent to this important event. In addition to the banquet, Dr. William Pickens, former field secretary of the NAACP who was instrumental in founding the New York State Conference, has agreed to

be the guest speaker at the annual public meeting in the Mt. Olivet church, 120th street and Lenox avenue. This meeting will be held on Sunday, May 26.

MARYLAND: The annual votes for victory campaign initiated by the Baltimore branch several years ago, began on March 17 with a dinner and statewide mass meeting. Representatives were present from twenty-one branches of the twenty-five Maryland counties.

MICHIGAN: At Detroit a crowd of more than 3,000 people packed the Ebenezer AME church on March 21 to hear Walter White describe the Columbia, Tennessee, "riot" of February 25.

Final meeting of the branch youth development drive was held on April 1. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., was principal speaker.

Officers of the Jackson branch were installed on March 28 in the YWCA. Those elected to fill vacancies are William E. Harrison, president; Charles Holman, vice-president; Frank Anderson, secretary; and Robert Horrocks, chairman of publicity.

Other officers are Mrs. Devon Humphrey, treasurer; Mrs. Arline Perry, crairman of membership; Homer Moorman, chairman of labor and industry; P. W. Walls, chairman of education; and Mrs. Charles Holman, chairman of entertainment.

Detroit's quota for the NAACP membership drive will be 30,000 this year, it has been announced by Mrs. Celillus Curry, chairman of the membership drive.

An investigation into the conditions in the Oakdale Garden school is being undertaken by the Detroit branch upon information supplied in a complaint to Rev. Charles A. Hill, branch president, by residents of the neighborhood.

The complainants charge that there are 1600 students in the school but only 32 teachers. They say that there is no physical education, even though the school has a large gym.

The Detroit branch has to date raised more than $1,000 for the defense of the victims of the Columbia, Tennessee, riot.

PENNSYLVANIA: Business meeting of the Blair branch was held March 15 in the Booker T. Washington community center.

The executive committee of the Pennsylvania State conference of the NAACP met at the Penn-Alto hotel on March 10.

March meeting of the Easton branch was addressed by Dr. James C. Lipsett, of Easton, on the subject, "The Biology of the Negro." Dr. Lipsett is assistant professor of human anatomy at the University of Maryland medical school.

Over 400 residents of the community of Easton, Pa., attended a dinner and dance on February 15, at the Hotel Easton, sponsored by the Easton branch. The occasion was celebration of the second annual charter night and guests represented all races and creeds in all walks of life.

Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the noted Negro singer, and author of the recently published *African Journey*, was the guest speaker.

U. S. Representative Francis E. Walter, who came from Washington for the dinner, paid tribute to the heroic record made by the Negro during the recent war.

Earl Keyser, president of the Easton branch, reviewing the work of the branch, said that definite progress has been made during the last year, and that the three branches in Lehigh Valley, Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown, have formed an executive committee to aid each other.

Mayor Joseph Morrison, greeting the audience in behalf of the city, ex-

COUNCIL RECEIVES CHARTER—*Bernard Jackson, president of the Worcester, Mass., youth council is shown presenting the charter to Miss Phyllis Garr, vice-president. Others in the picture are, L to R, Jewell Mitchell, secretary; Hope Hampton, assistant secretary. At far right is Nelson W. Ambush, youth council advisor.*

NEGRO HISTORY COMMITTEE—*The work of the NAACP was the feature of the annual celebration of national Negro history week in Washington, D. C., in a program sponsored by the Helping Hand Club of the 19th Street Baptist church, with Thurgood Marshall as principal speaker. Committee members were Rev. Jerry Moore (Standing), acting pastor of the 19th Street Baptist church; William D. Brooks; (Seated) Mrs. Marie Funches, Miss Zoe Wormley; Mrs. Ella E. Bannister, president of the Helping Hand Club; and Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, secretary of the District branch.*

pressed the hope that the Easton branch will continue its good work to make this a better city to live in.

An all-day conference of the executive councils of the Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown branches was held on February 15, at the Easton YWCA. The conference preceded the second annual charter night dinner and dance Friday evening sponsored by the Easton branch.

Three officers from the national office directed the conference: Miss Ella J. Baker, director of branches; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary; and Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary.

The delegates were welcomed by Robert Miller, secretary of the Easton branch and the Lehigh Valley executive committee, and also editor of the Easton branch paper, *The Outcry*.

Repeated attempt by Charles A. Shorter, executive secretary of the Philadelphia branch, to get the *Evening Bulletin* to reconsider its policy of using the identifying word "Negro" in crime stories has so far met with strong rebuffs.

The position of Dwight S. Perrin, managing editor of the *Bulletin*, is that "we have this policy toward Negroes because we believe it is the right thing to do, and likewise because our 800,000 readers want it." In another letter in defense of the *Bulletin's* attitude, Perrin wrote: "The *Bulletin* has felt it a service to its readers to make the differentiation in stories of crime . . . of people who possess striking racial characteristics."

In response Mr. Shorter pointed out that the *Bulletin's* policy in using the identifying word *Negro* in crime stories destroys the effectiveness and success of any program designed to develop better community understanding and cooperation between the races.

Some recent branch activities: appointment of a committee of three to acquaint the Veterans Administration with the attitude of the Philadelphia branch toward discrimination towards Negro veterans; discussion of the Ferguson killings in Freeport, L. I.; plans for participation in furthering the fight for FEPC legislation; and approval of a delegate to represent the branch at the Win The Peace Conference in Washington, April 5, 6 and 7.

Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, president of the Philadelphia branch, has announced that a record number of 25,000 members is being sought in the annual membership drive which began May 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Membership drive of the Aiken branch closed on March 29 with a mass meeting at the Friendship Baptist church. Principal speaker for the occasion was Rev. James H. Hinton, state president.

Guest speaker for the annual convention of the Palmetto Teachers Association held at Columbia on April 4-5 was Walter White.

TEXAS: The recently organized branch at Abilene contributed its quota of $50 to the $10,000 fund now being raised by Texas branches to cover legal expenses for securing equal college and university opportunities for Texas Negroes.

A recent guest speaker at the branch meeting was Miss Grace Watanabe, a Japanese-American student at Hardin-Simmons university of Abilene. Basis of the talk was her prize-winning essay, "How Can I Help Improve Race Relations?" which won the prize at Hardin-Simmons last spring given by Mrs. Elta C. Roberts in memory of her sister, Mrs. Willie B. Campbell.

WISCONSIN: The Madison branch has gone on record as approving the Madison recreation council in its advocacy of a community center as a war memorial. Mayor Kraege and the city council were informed of this approval in a letter from Mrs. D. J. Leigh, branch secretary.

California
HOTEL SIMMONS
"A home away from home"
542 6th Ave.—San Diego

Book Review

MRS. PETRY'S HARLEM

***The Street.* By Ann Petry. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1946. 436 pp. $2.50.**

The author of this novel was awarded the $2400 Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship for 1945.

The book tells the story of Mrs. Lutie Johnson and her nine-year-old son Bub, who live in a squalid three-room apartment mid the squalor of Harlem's 116th Street. Lutie is described as a fairly intelligent, sultry brown woman, but as her story unfolds the reader gets to see her as a somewhat naive, often bewildered, and occasionally smug mother. She is decent and ambitious and morally, at least, superior to most of the people with whom she comes in contact.

Things happen to Lutie because she wants to keep her self-respect and bring up her son decently despite her sordid surroundings. But her ambitions are thwarted by the environment and as vicious a set of oafish clucks as one can find outside the walls of Sing Sing. Lutie herself winds up a murderess and her son a mail-box thief committed to a reform school.

The author would have us believe that Lutie's tragic failure is a direct result of the ghetto and white prejudice. But Lutie would have been a failure anywhere, even had she been white. Incidentally, the author never makes clear, though she infers it was the street, how all the vicious and repulsive people in her book got that way.

Take Lutie. She is perpetually whining that life is not what she would like it to be, and spends her own existence in railing at it, envying the whites their wealth and privilege, vainly imagining that a white skin would solve her problems. She is a high-school graduate, yet she has no intellectual resources and no vision beyond getting out of the street. She is constantly getting herself into embarrassing situations which enhance neither her pride nor advance her ambition. She surely had had enough frightening experiences to know that men just don't go around for the fun of it doing good to women who are practically strangers to them. Yet Lutie jumps at Boots Smith's suggestion that she sing with his orchestra at the casino. She thinks it prompted by charity and expresses surprise when she finds that there are strings attached.

And how a supposedly intelligent woman could get herself involved with three such vicious men as Boots Smith, the conniving orchestra leader so full of strut and swagger; Junto, the sinister owner of bars and buildings; and William Jones, the sex-mad "super"; is beyond understanding. The "Super," of course, forces his attentions upon her, and she could probably not avoid him. Even her husband Jim is weak and walks out on her for another woman when the going gets tough.

The other characters, white and colored, are equally obscene. Ugly, fire-scarred Mrs. Hedges is a gossipy bawdy house keeper. Min, the "super's" woman, is superstitious and attempts to hold her man with the conjure potions of David the Prophet. Mr. Crosse is a white satyr preying on chorus girls. Miss Rinner is a priggish old-maid school teacher who really hates and despises her Negro charges. The Chandlers are smug, rich, and prejudiced. There is hardly a decent character in

the book, and little in them to arrest the reader's sympathies.

Naturally, a story painted in this way with all shadows is not very convincing and it does not give a balanced picture of 116th Street or any other place. Surely Mrs. Petry's talent deserves a better novel than *The Street*. There is much explicit factuality in the book, and no doubt the author can cite chapter and verse for every episode she sets down, yet the total picture is a distortion. Harlem is not the seething cesspool of sluts, pimps, juvenile delinquents, and clucks pictured in this novel. There are normal and responsible people in the community but you would never suspect it from reading this book. The jacket describes the book as "a living portrait of Harlem." But it is worthless as a picture of Harlem though interesting as a revelation of Mrs. Petry. To look for the real Harlem in *The Street* is as futile as looking for the real Paris in the canvases of Toulouse-Lautrec.

J. W. Ivy

Meeting Jim Crow

(*Continued from page* 147)

of an army lieutenant. She is free on $100 bond. . . . She exhibited bruises on her arms which her attorney charged resulted from the rough handling of a Virginia bus driver who demanded that she move out of the Jim Crow seats in the rear of the bus to those in the front reserved for 'white'."

A similar case occurred in Evansville, Indiana, a place where jim crow seems to rule in spite of a state civil rights law. Two white girls looking for a place to eat happened into a Greyhound bus terminal. There they were so incensed to see the restaurant divided into a "white" and a "colored" section that they seated themselves with colored patrons as a protest. White waitresses refused to serve them unless they moved, and finally the restaurant called the police. The girls were arrested, and held incommunicado for many hours before being released on $300.00 bond. When their case finally came to trial they were, in a routine fashion, found guilty of "disturbing the peace" and fined $100 each.

Color Problem a Human Problem

And so case could be added to case where white persons have been ostracized, in a sense, and treated as Negroes because they have ignored the color line. Those white persons who do begin to live on an interracial plane learn quickly that the race problem cannot be limited by calling it the "Negro problem." It is a social problem affecting all of society. White persons can experience the injustice wrought by this problem by simply expanding their area of living. Then the problem ceases to be an intellectual one. It becomes real, and the white person begins to search for ways of resisting and eliminating racism. He discovers interracial organizations with which he can work in action. He discovers effective techniques for uprooting jim crow. He examines state civil rights laws and demands that public places adhere to such laws. He becomes part of political action attempts to outlaw jim crow laws. And he learns that interracial direct action must be taken if there is to be an end of race discrimination. The white person who claims to be "intellectually straight" on the race question, and yet who does not experience the hurt of jim crow, and who is not driven to action by such hurt, should analyze his daily actions to see if he really is living on an interracial plane.

California Covenants

(*Continued from page* 140)

constitutional is a judge-made piece of legislation, and questions of public policy and constitutionality are peculiarly within the province of the courts.

The question of public policy is bound up with public sentiment. As the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote: "The very considerations which judges most rarely mention and always with an apology are the secret roots from which the law draws all the juices of life. I mean, of course, what is expedient for the community concerned." That expedient is determined by what people think, by what they want in race relations, as in other spheres of our political life.

A Canadian judge considered the question of public policy last fall when he was called upon to determine whether or not race restrictive agreements prohibiting Jewish ownership of land were contrary to the public policy of Ontario province. He came to the conclusion that they were, after citing provincial laws which are comparable to the civil rights acts of most northern states, and bolstered his opinion by copious citations from the Atlantic Charter, the Act of Chapultepec, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations Organization, the declaration of trade union leaders, and from Roosevelt, Churchill, and De Gaulle. As declared in its statutes and judicial decisions, the public policy of Ontario does not differe from the public policy of a state such as California, or other northern states, and the declarations of the international agreements he cited are as applicable in the United States as in Canada.

There has to be a showdown, and soon. The courts are going to declare whether the public policy of northern states supports the ghetto. The course that the courts take will be determined to an appreciable degree by the state of public opinion. There are signs of an awakening. Many thousands of Americans would withdraw their support from race restrictions if they could be made to see that such covenants are breeding ghettos as undemocratic as those we have just destroyed in Europe. And if they could be brought face to face with the fact that the United States is the only nation in the world where a citizen can be denied the right to own and sometimes to purchase, a home solely because of his race or color.

Virgin Islands

(*Continued from page* 143)

importance. They now own considerable real wealth, are very frugal and industrious, clannish and proud. They are learning how valuable it is to be white in the United States and its possessions.

Puerto Rican migrants to the islands are competing successfully against the Negro in every field, mainly because they are generally more industrious, imaginative, and cooperative than the native Negroes.

Natives are migrating to Harlem at an ever increasing rate, despite the difficulty of transportation. They write back fantastic stories of fabulous wages and glamorous conditions to tempt more people to leave.

Both the Insular Government and other land owners are selling land to small holders for homesteads and building plots. Many of the underprivileged now look forward to security in the near future.

There are other signs of the social upheaval, including the immense Public Works Program. The ten million dollars granted by Congress will accelerate the revolution, but whether in the long run the present Negro inhabitants will make full use of the splendid opportunities put before them by Congress, or whether they will migrate, can not be predicted. One thing is certain. In a few years from now the islands will be so transformed that it will take real American industry and shrewdness to live upon them. The days of slipshod indolence for white and black are about over.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

CALIFORNIA

Clarence A. Jones
129 West Third St., Los Angeles 13
Telephone: Vandike 1764

Matthews & Williams
Charles H. Matthews & David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephones: ADams 1-9737 & ADams 1-6712

Vaughns & Berkley
1027 Adeline St., Oakland 7
Telephone: Templebar 4761

James T. Phillips
33 W. Mountain St., Pasadena 3
Telephone: Sycamore 7-4124

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

T. Douglass Davidson
1226 You St., N. W., Washington 9
Telephones: ADams 8497 & DEcatur 1280

George A. Parker
1922 — 13th St., N. W., Washington 9
Telephone: NO 8843-44

James T. Wright
3220 Sherman Ave., N. W., Washington 10
Telephone: ADams 1706

GEORGIA

Austin T. Walden
428 Herndon Bldg., Atlanta 3
Telephone: Walnut 3536

ILLINOIS

Brown, Brown, Cyrus & Greene
417 East 47th St., Chicago 15
Telephone: ATlantic 8800

Robert E. Bryant
3509 South State St., Chicago 9
Telephone: CALumet 1014

Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 South State St., Chicago 16
Telephone: Calumet 4968—4969

William Kendall Hooks
5 E. Garfield Blvd., Chicago 37
Telephone: NOR 3880

William Henry Huff
520 East 35th St., Chicago 16
Telephone: OAkland 6749

Loring B. Moore
180 W. Washington St., Chicago 2
Telephone: 1094

INDIANA

Milo C. Harvey
1706 Broadway, Gary
Telephone: 5211 & 5212

E. L. Johnson, Jr.
152½ E. Court St., Indianapolis 4
Telephone: Franklin 3632

Elizabeth Fletcher Allen
416-417-418 Lafayette Bldg., South Bend
Telephones: Office, 39281 & Home, 43543

J. Chester Allen
416-417-418 Lafayette Bldg., South Bend
Telephone: Office, 39281 & Home, 43543

Charles H. Wills
114½ North Michigan St., South Bend 9
Telephone: 4-4255

KANSAS

Dorsey Green
504 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City 12
Telephone: AT 0703 & AT 3566

MARYLAND

William L. Fitzgerald
1206 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore 17
Telephone: 1979

Ernest L. Perkins
1506 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore 17
Telephone: Mad 8892

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-9134

Loomis, Jones, Piper & Colden
1308 Broadway, Detroit 26
Telephone: RAndolph 3275

MISSOURI

Lewis W. Olymer
1702 East 12th St., Kansas City 6
Telephone: HArrison 1061

David M. Grant
11 N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis 3
Telephone: Jefferson 7745

NEW JERSEY

J. Leroy Jordan
58 Broad St., Elizabeth 4
Telephone: Elizabeth 2-0878

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark 3
Telephone: 3-4709

Logan W. McWilson
128 Market St., Newark 2
Telephone: MA 3-1779

NEW YORK

Clarence N. Johnson
1861 Fulton St., Brooklyn 33
Telephone GLenmore 2-4881

Moxey A. Rigby
160-17 South Road, Jamaica 4
Telephone: JAmaica 6-8290

William T. Garvin
217 West 125th St., New York 27
Telephone: ACademy 2-9260

John N. Griggs
1 West 125th St., New York 27
Telephone: LEhigh 4-3134

Jacques Isler
209 West 125th St., New York 27
Telephone: CAthedral 8-7181

OHIO

Charles V. Carr
Cleveland Trust Bank Bldg., East 55th St. Branch
5424 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone: HEnderson 4122-0739

Harry E. Davis
202-6 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: MAin 1320

Clayborne George
406 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

Chester K. Gillespie
406 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

Joseph E. Bowman
347½ South High St., Columbus 15
Telephone: ADams 7920

PENNSYLVANIA

Herbert R. Cain, Jr.
908 Walnut St., Philadelphia 7
Telephone: Walnut 1042

Theodore Spaulding
425 South Broad St., Philadelphia
Telephone: Pennypacker 4834

VIRGINIA

Timothy W. Fisher
2411 Jefferson Ave., Crown Bank Bldg.
Newport News
Telephone: 5-1974

L. Marian Poe
548 — 25th St., Newport News
Telephone: 2-1391

R. H. Cooley, Jr.
133 Harrison St., Petersburg
Telephone: 653

WEST VIRGINIA

Willard L. Brown
1002½ Washington St., E., Charleston
Telephone: 31931 & 21470

T. G. Nutter
608½ Kanaawha Blvd., Charleston 1
Telephone: 22641

J. M. Ellis
Oak-Hill
Telephone: 257

At Last!

THE BOOK YOU HAVE WANTED ON BRAZIL

Read this book and learn why "psychologically, to be a Brazilian is to be a mulatto."

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW

BRAZIL: AN INTERPRETATION
by GILBERTO FREYRE
Price: $2.00

THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP
20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

The TESTIMONY of THOUSANDS:

It's the **HOTEL THERESA** *When in* **NEW YORK** *any season of the year*

7th Ave. at 125th St.

...in the Heart of Harlem

300 spacious, all outside rooms; luxurious suites. The beautiful Orchid Room for dining; cocktail lounge and bar; the lovely Mezzanine for relaxation. Ideal atmosphere for rest, study, and comfort.

Large rooms with private bath

$2.00 Single—$2.50 Double and up

Without private bath

$1.50 Single—$2.00 Double and up

WALTER W. SCOTT, *Manager*

HOTEL THERESA

7th Ave. at 125th St., New York City

We are in a position to repair, overhaul and rebuild all makes of typewriters, adding machines, addressograph machines, etc.

A COMPLETE MODERN SHOP AT YOUR SERVICE

Ask about our Special Monthly Repair Work
Estimates cheerfully given without obligation

TYPEWRITERS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED

ALCO TYPEWRITER CO.

170 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

GRamercy 5-7024

Register now for Spring Quarter

Dunham School of Dance and Theatre

for adults and children

Katherine Dunham, director

Dunham Technique by Miss Dunham and Syvilla Fort of Dunham Company
Ballet by Todd Bolender of the Ballet Russe
Rhythm Tap and Swing by Marie Bryant
Speech Training by Kate Warriner coach for the N. Y. production "The Tempest" and "Hamlet"
Acting by Alfred Saxe
Playwriting by Philip Freund
Theatre Design by John Pratt
Haitian Folklore, Primitive Rhythms and Percussion by Henri Augustin
French—Spanish
General Anthropology by Joyce Wike

registration daily at

220 West 43 St. N.Y. Pe 6 2959

INSURE WITH NEGRO COMPANIES

They provide: SECURITY for loved Ones, JOBS for Trained Negroes and ECONOMIC POWER for the Group

The National Negro Insurance Association reported for 1943:

—Assets of $45,303,718.74
—Income of $66,049,648.08
—Insurance in force: $526,017,578.00
—Policies in force: 3,190,997
—Employment (36 companies reporting) 8,022 Negroes

GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Old Line Legal Reserve Company)

CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS AND TEXAS

Wm. Nickerson, Jr., President
Geo. A. Beavers, Jr., Vice-President
Norman O. Houston, Secretary-Treasurer

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

C. C. Spaulding, President Durham, N. C.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE can be achieved by adoption of a foresighted Life Insurance Program. There is a North Carolina Mutual Policy perfectly suited to your needs and income ability.

"NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL POLICIES"

BE SURE OF Your FUTURE

Enter The Beauty Field

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH

HENRIETTA'S BEAUTY & BARBER COLLEGE

Phone 3-2901

1623 ASHTON ST. SHREVEPORT, LA.

DID YOU KNOW-

That You Get More Internationally Famous Columnists & Writers in Your

Chicago Defender

?

Read the Defender each & every week!

C. JOHNSON

"Effective Reporter of Events" —WRITES A GENERAL.

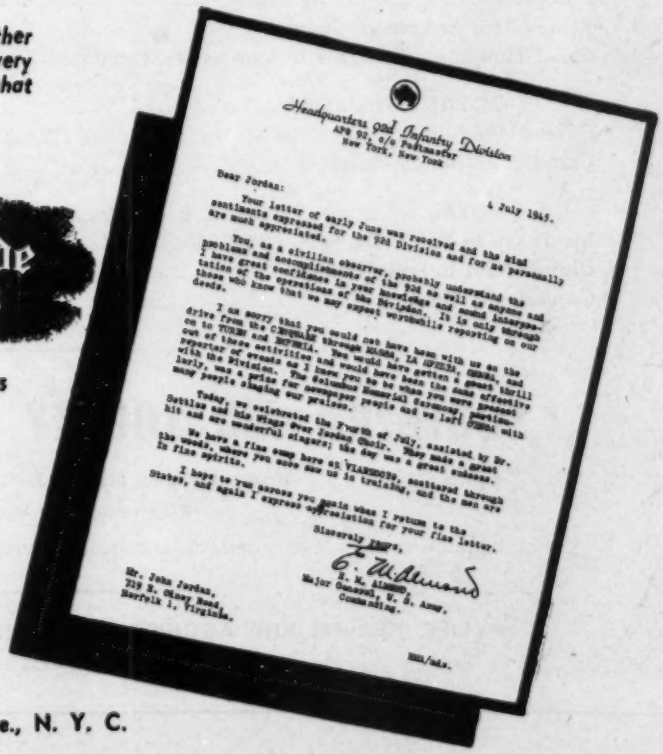
Ace War Correspondent John ("Rover") Jordan upheld The Journal and Guide tradition of colorful but ever accurate reporting so well that the commanding officer of the 92nd Division thus singled him out for praise.

Reporting like John Jordan's is just another reason why more than 75,000 Negro families every week buy The Journal and Guide for the news that isn't in the daily papers.

The Journal and Guide
NORFOLK • PORTSMOUTH • NEWPORT NEWS

One of the Four Largest Negro Newspapers

Primary medium reaching the vast potential Negro Market of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina



Headquarters 92d Infantry Division
APO 92, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Dear Jordan:

4 July 1945.

Your letter of early June was received and the kind sentiments expressed for the 92d Division and for me personally are much appreciated.

You, as a civilian observer, probably understand the problems and accomplishments of the 92d as well as anyone and I have great confidence in your knowledge and sound interpretation of the operations of the Division. It is only through those who know that we may expect worthwhile reporting on our deeds.

I am sorry that you could not have been with us on the drive from the CHESAPEAKE through ALSACE, GERMANY, and on to TURIN and MONTBELL. You would have gotten a great out of those activities and would have written a great story with the Division. You deserve to be when you were present lately, was a guide for newspaper personnel at ceremony, yesterday, many people clamoring for praises.

Today, we celebrated the Fourth of July, assisted by Dr. Bethune and his Wings Over Jordan Choir. They made a great hit and are wonderful singers; the day was a great success.

We have a fine camp here at VIANDEN, scattered through the woods, where you note men us in training, and the men are in fine spirits.

I hope to run across you again when I return to the States, and again I express appreciation for your fine letter.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. Almond
E. M. ALMOND
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

Mr. John Jordan,
219 E. Olney Road,
Norfolk 1, Virginia.

EMA/mfs.

National Advertising Representative
ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, INC., 562 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.

presents its

53RD ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(Condensed)

as of

DECEMBER 31, 1945

ASSETS

CASH: In Office and in District Office Banks	$ 7,638.34	
Deposit in Banks and Trust Companies	95,650.96	
U. S. Government Bonds	640,185.92	
State, County & Municipal Bonds	411,504.87	
Stocks and Collateral Loans	9,777.38	
Real Estate Mortgages	284,464.96	
Loans on Policies	1,250.74	
Real Estate	276,750.56	
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	9,878.85	
Premiums in Process of Collection	6,281.79	
GROSS ASSETS		$1,743,384.37
Assets Not Admitted		7,277.38
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS		$1,736,106.99

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserve as Required by Law	$882,556.83	
Reserve for Depreciation in Assets	125,000.00	
Reserve for Estimated Claims	10,211.00	
Other Liabilities: (Deposits of Employees, Estimated Taxes, etc.)	85,459.08	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$1,103,226.91
Capital Paid in		150,000.00
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)		482,880.08
TOTAL		$1,736,106.99
Insurance In Force, December 31, 1945		$9,753,194.00
Claims Paid to Policyholders		9,015,134.42
Capital and Surplus		632,880.08

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.

Home Office: **THIRD & CLAY STREETS**

Richmond 19, Virginia

DISTRICT OFFICES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT VIRGINIA AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AT REASONABLE RATES